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5 P.M. Today.

SATURDAY MORNING

MAY 2, 1914

# CHICAGO LOS ANGELES TIMES

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## PHILIPPINES IN DEMAND

Germany Ready to Buy Islands.

International Expert Says the Kaiser Would Pay a High Price for Them.

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Atlanta Cable and Direct Wire—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH

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"Germany," said the professor, "is in serious need of colonies, but there is no room for her in South America. We have come to the time when a European nation cannot seize territories simply through greed. There must be some ethical reason justifying the assumption of sovereignty."

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When asked if Germany would care to Central American territory, Herr Delbrück said: "I am not sure."

"While I have not studied this phase thoroughly, I do not believe there is anything in Central America which we would care to have," he said, "but I would like the Philippines. If the United States should become involved in a long war with Germany, it would appear that through the

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Employees of the State Hospital at Patton complain of conditions.

Lamanda Park will retain its name, following a meeting last night.

PACIFIC SLOPE. A well-known realty operator of Portland, Ore., was extradited from San Francisco yesterday on a charge of being implicated in frauds involving settlers in the Northwest.

American refugees from Guadalajara who arrived at San Diego told of insults to the flag by Mexicans.

Representatives of Imperial Valley's forty thousand inhabitants protested against reported withdrawal of State militia from California.

GENERAL EASTERN. Combination of Federal troops and militia kept Colorado unionists peaceful.

The regular troops in Colorado are to be quadrupled as a result of the strike situation.

WASHINGTON. The House Committee Sub-committee began hearings on charges against Associate Justice Wright.

The Senate began debate on toll exemption repeal bill.

MEXICO. The work of the mediators in the Mexican controversy has broken all records.

Mrs. Fannie Denton Savage, former tennis player, filed suit for divorce against Dr. Arthur H. Savage, polo player.

L.W. agitators and loafers paraded on streets last night without a permit, and an investigation will be made.

Two physicians declared that the man whom he said he suffered injuries in the automobile accident in which Mr. McCombe was killed. He is held by his mother.

The bakers' strike was stirred up by Tedmoe and his gang of convicted prisoners.

A decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission ended the discrimination by railroads against fiber boxes.

The Sheriff defied a Superior judge by the disposition of a youthful prisoner.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. When a society man recently married was called to court in Pasadena because of trouble with his father-in-law, the justice set the two weeks to prove throughout the world that each mail-free, which was addressed post-card "Opposition."

The State convention of women's

We reader who would do Justice to himself will not depend wholly upon the reading necessary, comprehensive though it is, but will take in the complete story, which necessarily cannot be humorously summarized, epitomized or classified.

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## A STORIED DOWERLESS.

Mrs. Vincent Renounces Her Rights Before Marriage to Millionaire.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH]

NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, May 1.—It was said today that, according to the custom of the Astor family, Mrs. Vincent Astor renounced her dower rights in the vast Astor estate before her marriage on Thursday. This has been done for generations in return for a settlement. The settlement is seldom generous in proportion of the vast wealth of the family. Vincent Astor's grandmother, Mrs. William Astor, renounced her dower rights; so did Mrs. Ava Willing Astor and Mrs. Madeline Force Astor.

CELEBRATE PHOENIX FEAST.

San Francisco Enters Upon Three Day Festivities to Commemorate Its Rise from the Ashes.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Under the auspices of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco entered today upon a three-day celebration of Phoenix Feat, so called because the festivities are designed to commemorate the city's rise from her ashes of eight years since, as well as mark the progress of building operations on the 1915 fair grounds. The children were given the first day of the feasts. About a monster May Day pole erected in the center of the concession plaza, thousand of youngsters wove the colors of the exposition. A grand opening including dances and drills was scheduled to last until sun-down.

Throughout the festivities the exposition palaces were open to the public. Tomorrow again the exposition will be part of the programme. On the athletic field of the exposition grounds seventy-five young Chinese girls from the San Francisco oriental school will do a mimic funeral for a Chinese boy's hand. The crowning event of the feasts is scheduled for Saturday night, when a ball of all nations will be held in the Palace of Machinery.

The feasts will close Sunday with a grand review of the exposition. The 1915 mural paintings and statuary will be on exhibition.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## ON TIME.

## SIERRA IS SAFE.

Pacific Liner Is in Manila.

Captain Reports that His Vessel Had Uneventful Voyage.

Commander Surprised that World Had Been Hoodwinked by Alarm.

Errors of Wireless Transmission Said to Be Responsible for It All.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The liner Siberia, reported wrecked off Formosa, steamed into Manila Bay within an hour of schedule time. Advice cabled from Manila under tomorrow's date reported that at 11 a.m. the vessel dropped anchor and her captain reported an uneventful voyage from Nagasaki.

Prior reports from Manila led to general belief that the 15,000-ton steel ship was safe, but local shipping circles remained pessimistic, arguing that messages of latitude and longitude did not spring from nowhere. The explanation is that the wireless call "B.O.S." and the code signal of the liner Siberia, "M.B.E." had become confused, straightened out this phase of the affair.

Exceptional interest was taken throughout the country by the fate of the Siberia, because of the number of prominent persons on her passenger list, which included the name of Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, wife of the Governor-General of the Philippines.

Manila time is about twenty hours ahead of San Francisco.

The report that the vessel was sinking heavily upon a city not far from the coast of Formosa, the ship ran aground and sank to the bottom with hardly a tragedy. The signal exception was the loss of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's liner Rio de Janeiro February 22, 1901, with the loss of 128 lives.

The Siberia, with its sister ship, the Minotaur, ran aground on the coast of Formosa in 1901, a few months after a vacancy had been created in the schedule of the company by the sinking of the Rio de Janeiro.

The Siberia is a steel twin-screw vessel, with a displacement of 15,000 tons. She is registered in the port of New York.

Capt. Adrian Zeeder of the Siberia is a veteran commander of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. He has been in the service for more than twenty years. His first command was on the Panama run from San Francisco to the Isthmus. For the last ten or twelve years he has been in the oriental service of the company. He has been in command of the Siberia about eight years.

LINER SIBERIA REACHES MANILA.

[BY PACIFIC CABLE AND A. P.]

MANILA, May 2.—The Pacific Mail steamer Siberia arrived here at 11 o'clock today. Her captain reports that the vessel had an uneventful voyage from Nagasaki to Manila.

Capt. Zeeder of the Siberia expressed the belief that the reports in circulation yesterday were not true, that his vessel was in distress on the coast of Formosa and had sent out calls for assistance arose over confusion in the call letters of the steamer. "P.M.S." was mistaken for "M.B.S." the marine wireless request for aid.

The first report that the Siberia was in distress was a wireless message received at the Oregakai station in Japan. It was said to come direct from the Siberia early Friday morning, that the vessel had been involved in an accident and was in distress. The message was mutilated and no further information could be gleaned from it.

The message was communicated to the Great Northern steamer Minotaur and the British cruiser Minotaur, and the Japanese government ordered the steamer Kanto Maru from a Formosan port and several warships to the scene of the reported wreck.

The Siberia left Yokohama April 27 and Nagasaki April 29 for Manila. She had a passenger list of seventy-one persons in the first cabin, about forty in the second cabin, and about 400 in the steerage. The report of the accident caused much excitement here as on board the vessel were Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, wife of the Governor-General of the Philippines, Lady John B. Rodgers, Mrs. John B. Rodgers, the newly-appointed British Consul to Manila, and a large number of other well-known persons.

CRUISER REACHES SIBERIA.

LOS ANGELES NOTIFIED.

Charles S. Brown, manager of the steamship Dodge and Savings Bank, received the following message by cable and wireless yesterday from A. M. Thomas, general passenger agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Tokio:

"Arrived around twenty miles southeast Formosa. Reported British cruiser Minotaur has reached port and communication established between Siberia and liner Persia."

## The Militia in Strike Region.



Machine gun at Ludlow, Colo.

Which was used in the battle that destroyed the strikers' tent colony. In the upper panel, Maj. Hamrock, who was in charge of the troops at the battle, and his aide.

"Canter."

## THE SHRINERS INSPIRE UTAH.

ELEGANTLY EQUIPPED SPECIAL CREATES SENSATION.

Singing Members Tune Up Their Voices to Strains of a New Chant and Continue Working Industriously for California in 1915. With Good Hope of Success.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH]

LYNNNDYL (Utah) May 1.—The elegantly-equipped and splendidly-managed Shriners special second division is moving along nicely. All are enjoying themselves to the fullest extent. Billie Deesbie, leader of the band, had a rehearsal this morning. The aggregation of musicians is something to be proud of. The chanters, chaperoned by Noble Jum, are taking care of their voices in order to give a good account of themselves in the contests. The patrol singing members, calling themselves "shouters," rehearsed the new toasts to the ladies.

One of those composed by nobles will undoubtedly prove a big hit. The words are as follows:

"You're the kind of a girl Shriners sing for;

You're the style of a maid that's worth while;

We would cross the hot sands for one smile;

**Description.**  
**SPIT ON FLAG;**  
**TRAMPLE IT.**

*Refugees from Guadalajara Tell of Vile Insults.*

*Los Angeles Mining Man Chased by Mob.*

*Washington Fails to Render Assistance.*

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

**SAN DIEGO,** May 1.—Driven from their homes and interests by a bitter anti-American outbreak, the result of the landing of American marines at Vera Cruz, 259 refugees from Mexico reached here today on board the German steamer *Maria*. Capt. Julius Davidson, which left the Mexican port of Manzanillo April 25. The majority of the refugees are from Guadalajara, the second city of Mexico, and tributary territory, the others coming from Colima and Manzanillo.

There are 127 men, sixty women and seventy-two children.

**BRITISH PROTECTION.**

The feeling against Americans was so intense that the majority of the refugees from Guadalajara and Colima sought refuge for safety in the protection of the British consular officers in those cities, and were given shelter in the British consulates. Anti-American demonstrations were held at frequent intervals, the Mexican press being used to spread the alarming reports and editorials; the vilest insults were hurled at Americans in the streets and threats of wholesale assassination were made. Gen. Antonio Diaz, Gobernador of the State of Colima, concluded a speech inciting Mexicans to take up arms with the exclamation: "Muera los Gringos!" In Guadalajara, H. L. Perry, an Englishman, who was staying at a store there to make purchases, was chased out of the establishment at the point of a pistol by the Mexican proprietor. In the street the Englishman was shot in the back by a Yankee, kill him. A mob took after Perry and he was forced to run for his life, finally gaining the hotel where 100 other Americans were waiting to take the train for Manzanillo.

**LIST OF REFUGEES FROM MANZANILLO.**

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]  
**SAN DIEGO,** May 1.—The following is the list of refugees arriving here today on the German freighter *Maria* from Manzanillo:

James Campbell, San Diego; Mrs. Florencia Puentes, San Francisco; Mrs. J. D. Gonzales, Chicago, with two children, and 8 years of age; John Chisholm, Boston; Fred C. Johnson, Seattle; George A. Stoll and wife, John Black, H. Jones, wife, C. T. Berns, R. H. Leadley, A. Strauss, James Seaman, F. C. Pomeroy, Mike Ferrel, wife and four children; W. D. Gaddes, R. M. Stadden, wife and two children; F. Pourade, wife and two children; Germans—A. Stoll and wife, F. H. Simpson; Cuban—Eduardo Colombe; Mrs. A. Kui and three children. In addition there were 244 Chinese.

**FROM OIL DISTRICTS.**

**Refugees from Puerto Mexico Transferred to Steamer Monterrey for Transportation to New Orleans**

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]  
**VERA CRUZ,** May 1.—Fifty-two refugees who arrived last night on the steamer *Dictator* from Puerto Mexico were transferred to the steamer *Monterrey*. The transports from Puerto Mexico arrived off the harbor yesterday and transferred their passengers early today. The *Monterrey* will take the refugees to New Orleans.

All of the *Dictator's* passengers were from oil fields and districts near Minatitlan, State of Vera Cruz. The transports Sunner, McClelland, and Kilpatrick sailed at daybreak for Galveston.

**OUT OF QUARANTINE.**

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]  
**NEW ORLEANS,** May 1.—Thirty-six refugees from Mexico, the first to be released from the quarantine station, left today for their homes in various parts of the United States.

**THE DAY'S FOREMOST WAR NEWS**  
MAPPED AND DESCRIBED



**OUTLINE WAR NEWS MAP OF MEXICO.**  
RETROSPECT OF YESTERDAY'S LEADING EVENTS.

[See corresponding numbers on face of the map.]

- American force three miles from Vera Cruz.
- Troops protecting Vera Cruz water supply.
- Mexicans entrenching at Mexicali.
- Americans in bivouac at Laredo, El Paso, Nogales.
- Huerta releases Dr. Ryan.
- Villa plans attack on Tampico.
- Federals at Manzanillo seized an American ship and later released her.
- Huerta, Carranza and the United States reached a tripartite agreement for an armistice.

1. American force three miles from Vera Cruz. 2. Approximate position of nearest Mexican force yesterday, Cordoba. 3. Troops protecting Vera Cruz water supply. 4. Mexicans entrenching at Mexicali. 5. American troops in bivouac at Laredo, El Paso, Nogales. 6. Huerta releases Dr. Ryan. 7. Villa plans attack on Tampico. 8. Federals at Manzanillo seized an American ship and later released her.

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**Greeks Eager for Another Fight.**

**Report and Agreement.**

(Continued From First Page.)

"Not Wanted."

**GETTING RID OF GOV. KERR**

*And Wilson Asks Fletcher Why He Named Him.*

*Outspoken Foe of "Watchful Waiting" to Retire.*

*Twenty-Million-Dollar Crop Should Be Protected.*

*Imperial Valley Protests Removal of Militia.*

*Forty Thousand Inhabitants Appeal to Governor.*

*DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.*

**CALEXICO (Cal.)**, May 1.—Vigorous protest has arisen in Imperial Valley against the reported intention of removing the State militia from Calexico. These protests were crystallized today in a telegram sent to Gov. Johnson, John M. Ashleman, chairman of the Railroad Commission, and Adjt.-Gen. A. Forbes. This message was sent on behalf of the people here by Andrew C. Baskin, Mayor of Calexico; John C. Boyce, County Supervisor; R. G. Gore, president of the Farmers' and Merchants Club; M. F. Hayes, vice-chairman of the Women's Improvement Club, and W. H. Best, chairman of the advisory board of the Mutual Water Companies. The message reads:

"We strongly protest against the withdrawal of any troops from Calexico, where they are needed for protection of Imperial Valley, its 46,000 inhabitants. Our \$20,000,000 crop is now at risk due to lack of protection of the irrigation system. We are unable to defend our property and we are compelled to leave the city and add that foreign employees had been forced to leave their posts."

Gen. Carranza in his reply stated that the administration will do every effort to protect the immense oil properties owned by foreigners, principally located at Tampico, and he telegraphed the British Ambassador at Washington to that effect.

An overwhelming force is now being organized to capture Tampico and the danger to the oil wells and to the great tanks is cited to Gen. Carranza's attention by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice through H. C. Mylne, British Consul at El Paso.

The Ambassador's note recited that British interests had suffered in the recent raid on Tampico, and that the British Consul had been forced to leave the city.

The order was issued because Kerr's friendliness to the Huerta government and his opposition to Wilson's Mexican policy. By regarding Kerr as a traitor, he will not be given a chance to present his case for removal, according to the administration, and Huerta cannot seize upon this as a further indication of the unpopularity of the Wilson administration.

Gen. Carranza also telegraphed to the American Consul at El Paso to issue a complete military government over Tampico.

The Federals at Tampico control the oil wells and the tank farms built, but the rebels occupy a large oil field lying in the outskirts of the city.

Gen. Carranza stated that no question of protection for foreigners who have come to the country exists, but that the administration has been raised by his administration and that all wishing to return to work are free to do so.

**HUERTA ORDERS RYAN'S RELEASE.**

**RYAN'S RELEASE.**

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]  
**VERA CRUZ,** May 1.—President Huerta ordered today the immediate release of Dr. Edward Ryan, an American Red Cross official, who was threatened with execution as a spy.

Dr. Ryan was arrested at El Paso, Texas, on April 22, by British commandos representing the consulate in Guadalajara to serve in Mexico in case of war between the United States and Mexico. Most of the men whose services he offers live in the East and five thousand of them saw service in the fiercest battles of the Balkan war.

Gen. Carranza also telegraphed to the United States Consul at El Paso, declaring that in the forthcoming attack he would do all in his power to safeguard the lives and property of foreigners.

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Decided On.****WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH**  
**MEXICO CITY (Cal.) May 1.—**Robert J. Kerr of the governor of Vera Cruz removed by order of Gen. probably tomorrow. To re-administration of an em- situation, Secretary Garrison, Gen. Pinson to install military government. This order automatically civil officers named by Gen. Fletcher from their posts.

was moved because of fitness to the Huerta government's opposition to Wilson. Kerr will not be given protection against his raiding to the administration. Not only upon it is indicated the end of the Wilson administration.

for the order lies in the made public statements and in the Wilson-Huerta policy identical with the Mexican. At the time before the Clark the administration was. News of Kerr's arrival came to the administration.

of State Bryan and Secretary Daniels today washed of responsibility for the command. Secretary Garrison to interviewers he is still the man to be seen soon as Gen. Pinson his successor Mr. Kerr said from all official work Daniels requested a re- appointment. Kerr civil was assumed at the command the commanding Adm. fleet had no right to action as to loans of the various Mexico City.

Department has kept in with all Americans and in those who have re- turned to speak of Wilson's administration at the State Department.

of Kerr's appearance before the City Club within a few hours after he was named to the post at the State Department.

aniels pointed out that now he is in command the way to Vera Cruz disposition of the case made by the Secretary of

antagonist Huerta by personal friend from of that Mexican sea- of that friend's sympa- Secretary Garrison re- fers to himself as military Cruz should be given not be questioned in the proceedings by the Huerts.

Service Men.  
y, who can be reached at Singer, gunsmith, Spring street, in Mex- ex-cavalryman and son of James McAvoy to join his company of McAvoy says he has the names of about men to accompany him across border.

TO EUROPE.  
Commerce Commission common McKay to Ter- Haven Investigation.

Y. A. NIGHT WIRE]

**MEXICO CITY (Cal.) May 1.—Orders sent****by Adj.-Gen. Forbes to Col. Wankowski for the withdrawal of the militia stationed here followed by an order from Gen. Forbes to Col. Schreiber, militia commander, to postpone action on the withdrawal order until further notice.****CATTLE CROSSES LINE.****Y. A. NIGHT WIRE]****MEXICO CITY, May 1.—Orders sent****by Adj.-Gen. Forbes to Col. Wankowski for the withdrawal of the militia stationed here followed by an order from Gen. Forbes to Col. Schreiber, militia commander, to postpone action on the withdrawal order until further notice.****WITHDRAWAL HALTED.****Y. A. NIGHT WIRE]****MEXICO CITY, May 1.—Orders sent****by Adj.-Gen. Forbes to Col. Wankowski for the withdrawal of the militia stationed here followed by an order from Gen. Forbes to Col. Schreiber, militia commander, to postpone action on the withdrawal order until further notice.****FEDERAL TROOPS LEAVE SALTILLO.****Y. A. NIGHT WIRE]****MEXICO CITY (Cal.) May 1.—Saltillo, principal city of the State of Coahuila, where the remnants of various Federal forces rallied after their defeat at Torreon, Monterrey and other lesser strongholds, was reported on good authority today to have been evacuated April 27, the troops retiring to San Luis Potosi in the State of that name, about 500 miles south.****The subject of moving the local headquarters to San Antonio will be taken up at Chihuahua to-morrow, next day at a conference of which Gen. C. Carranza, special agent of the State Department and Robert V. Peaseira, Carranza's special agent here, and many others are present. The El Paso party decided to leave tonight.****THE HAMPTON COMPANY'S****HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK****RELOCATED TO NEW YORK.****Y. A. NIGHT WIRE]****NEW YORK (Cal.) May 1.—**New York to the investigation of Commerce Commission's relations of the New Haven and Hartford by the Hilliard Company by the common John Hall mentioned as a former President of the in the opinion of Folsom, learned by the com- Kay was at his office yesterday and the day he sailed for Europe. He said he would return to oil companies to his departure was brought along.**THE HAMPTON COMPANY'S****HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK****RELOCATED TO NEW YORK.****Y. A. NIGHT WIRE]****NEW YORK (Cal.) May 1.—**John Hall, president of the Hilliard Company, showed a wire to the New Haven book, received by the New Haven, which of "unexpected" sell-out of trans- company.**KAHN PREDICTS  
MEDIATION FAILURE.****Y. A. NIGHT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH****WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE  
TIMES, May 1.—Representative Kahn****mediation with Mexico will****be the State Department today****John said:****the months ago I proposed a****mediation plan on the floor of****the Senate similar to that now taken****at that time a feasible****time of settlement. I think that it****is late. However, believe that****Constitutionalists, the favored of****administration, and the bandits****of northern Mexico, are going to pre-****dict a fight," he said.****REGARDING THIS "INSULT."****Y. A. NIGHT WIRE****NEW YORK (Cal.) May 1.—**It is**not known here he****now he knew****company's operations****subsidies paid in 1904****to the Repub-****litical Committee and to****the in the day's testi-****monial incident. These****shown, do not ap-****pear in the New Haven's book,****in the New Haven's book,****of "unexpected"****sell-out of trans-****company.****McAvoy says he has****the names of about****men to accompany him****across border.****REGARDING THIS "INSULT."****Y. A. NIGHT WIRE****NEW YORK (Cal.) May 1.—**It is**not known here he****now he knew****company's operations****subsidies paid in 1904****to the Repub-****litical Committee and to****the in the day's testi-****monial incident. These****shown, do not ap-****pear in the New Haven's book,****in the New Haven's book,****of "unexpected"****sell-out of trans-****company.****McAvoy says he has****the names of about****men to accompany him****across border.****REGARDING THIS "INSULT."****Y. A. NIGHT WIRE****NEW YORK (Cal.) May 1.—**It is**not known here he****now he knew****company's operations****subsidies paid in 1904****to the Repub-****litical Committee and to****the in the day's testi-****monial incident. These****shown, do not ap-****pear in the New Haven's book,****in the New Haven's book,****of "unexpected"****sell-out of trans-****company.****McAvoy says he has****the names of about****men to accompany him****across border.****REGARDING THIS "INSULT."****Y. A. NIGHT WIRE****NEW YORK (Cal.) May 1.—**It is**not known here he****now he knew****company's operations****subsidies paid in 1904****to the Repub-****litical Committee and to****the in the day's testi-****monial incident. These****shown, do not ap-****pear in the New Haven's book,****in the New Haven's book,****of "unexpected"****sell-out of trans-****company.****McAvoy says he has****the names of about****men to accompany him****across border.****REGARDING THIS "INSULT."****Y. A. NIGHT WIRE****NEW YORK (Cal.) May 1.—**It is**not known here he****now he knew****company's operations****subsidies paid in 1904****to the Repub-****litical Committee and to****the in the day's testi-****monial incident. These****shown, do not ap-****pear in the New Haven's book,****in the New Haven's book,****of "unexpected"****sell-out of trans-****company.****McAvoy says he has****the names of about****men to accompany him****across border.****REGARDING THIS "INSULT."****Y. A. NIGHT WIRE****NEW YORK (Cal.) May 1.—**It is**not known here he****now he knew****company's operations****subsidies paid in 1904****to the Repub-****litical Committee and to****the in the day's testi-****monial incident. These****shown, do not ap-****pear in the New Haven's book,****in the New Haven's book,**

Low Fares

**Chicago****the East**via  
Chicago, Union Pacific  
and North Western LineRound-trip tickets at  
fares shown below on  
sale May 13th and various  
dates during the summer months.

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St. Paul— Minneapolis	75.70
Duluth	83.30
New York	108.50
Boston	110.50
Philadelphia	108.50
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cago and North Western Ry.  
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and 8:00 p.m. via Salt Lake  
Route, making convenient  
connections in San Francisco  
and Ogden, Utah, with the  
all steel extra fare Overland  
and Limited, and the San  
Francesco Limited (no extra  
fare) for Chicago.Modern, luxurious equipment,  
rooms and historic route,  
heavily ballasted roadbed and  
more miles of double track  
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North Western  
Railway  
C. A. Thomas  
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401 S. Spring St.,  
Los Angeles, Cal.Remember—you arrive in Chicago  
at the new Passenger Terminal!**Splendid Remedy  
For Eczema**Also for Salt Rheum, Acne,  
Tetter, Psoriasis and  
Other Skin Troubles.

After using S. S. for a while, the changes completely mark all the trouble. When eczema has become chronic the lower skin loses its power to divert impurities and thus the continue to grow worse. The skin becomes sensitive and easily attacked. The action of S. S. is that of an emollient, and this fact has been demonstrated time after time against the most severe forms of weeping eczema.

Its influence in the tissues where the tiny arteries are found, causes the skin to contract, so that the veins is quite remarkable and goes on constantly with every tick of the clock—the result of the cure.

And the skin is then caused to form while the germs of irritating influences that cause the disease are scattered and their harmful nature entirely destroyed.

S. S. has a wonderful tonic influence in the blood because it contains no "dope," is entirely free from all poisons, and contains other drugs except the remarkable medicinal effect of the pure vegetable products of which it is composed.

Few people realize how harmful are many of the strong, crude ointments that used to be sold in the market before they learned that S. S. is safe, healthy and effective.

Any drug store for a bottle of S. S. will give you a trial and you soon see the decided improvement in any form of skin trouble. Write to The Swift Specific Co., 125 Swift Ridge, Atlanta, Ga., for special free advice and new book on skin or blood trouble.

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from  
any  
angle  
a  
**HARRIS  
& FRANK**  
suit  
looks  
good  
because  
it is  
GOOD



\$15 to \$40

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145 West 23rd st., 28th year. Certificate admits to Wallasey, Vassar, Mt. Holyoke, Smith, Bryn Mawr, etc. Music department in charge of Mr. Waldo F. Chase. Mrs. Geo. A. Caswell, Miss Elizabeth Wilson, L. L. Principals.

Adams and Moore Ms. Resident and day pupils. General course of study. Eighth grade. High school. College Freshman. Intermediate schools. Twenty-second year. Miss Parsons and Miss Deacon, Principals.

**GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL**

Home 24354 West 737 Catalogue on application. Girls' College, Preparatory and General Courses. Music, Art, Domestic Science, Sewing, Millinery, etc. Music department in charge of Mr. Waldo F. Chase. Mrs. Geo. A. Caswell, Miss Elizabeth Wilson, L. L. Principals.

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**WILSHIRE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**

141 N. Normandie Avenue, will open September 25 for its first year. Day pupils only. New building, outdoor study. Music, Art, advanced work in Literature and Modern Languages. Principal, Miss L. C. Fiset. Circular on application. Telephone Home 55695.

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**SAN DIEGO ARMY AND NAVY ACADEMY**

The West Point of the Pacific. Located on Bay Street, San Diego. Out-of-town students only. Course of study as in best Eastern schools. New building, outdoor study. Music, Art, advanced work in Literature and Modern Languages. Principal, Miss L. C. Fiset. Circular on application. Telephone Home 55695.

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Day and home school for girls of all ages. College, preparatory and special courses. Home 55695.

**HOLLMAN BUSINESS COLLEGES**

1615 S. Figueroa. Ideal school location. Attractive college building. Expert teachers. Low rates. Broadway 3360. Home 55695.

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406 West Seventh St. Sole Representatives of the EVERETT PIANO

**ELECTRIC WASHER**

25-35 down. \$2.50 each. Free trial. Costs 25 and 29 minutes time to wash for family of 4. Telephone or mail.

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Special prices this week. Sweater Coats 20% off.

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From Knitter to Wearer.

**MIHRAN & CO.**

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3 STORES TO SERVE YOU.

**Drinks Puritas Distilled Water**

5 Gallons 40c

Delivered within the old City Boundary Lines.

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**E'S GIFTS**  
**MISS WILSON,**

Good Wishes and Silver Pieces.

Present to Bride

String of Pearls.

of the Ceremony a

ound Secret.

SPECIAL REPORTER;

TON DUREAU OF THE

L.—The wedding gift of

Representatives to Miss

Wilson, which was

a local jeweler's in-

spectors this after-

noon, including the

large tray and a pair

of the same design

chrysanthemum pattern

be engraved with the

inscription:

Miss Eleanor Randolph

daughter of the President,

of the Congress as an

love and good wishes of

people on the occasions

to William Gibbs Ma-

piece will have the

name. When the gift is

printed on parchment

will read as follows:

The American States

and this gift is to Miss

Wilson with affection

wishes on the happy

marriage to William

May 1, 1914.

A present of fact

driving him to the

large small company asked

DOOD'S GIFT.

A gift is believed to be

pearls selected recently

among her gifts and she

many rare ones. She will

Washington tomorrow from

New York.

The story and Mrs.

Wilson and her fiance

ming. This will be the

celebration of their own

anniversary.

DOM PUNCTUMS.

Several White House

met with so much success

that which were within six days.

The performances of the

theater and Mrs.

Wilson and Mr.

Wilson at dinner in

Wilson and her fiance

ming. This will be the

celebration of their own

anniversary.

ANOTHER INNOVATION.

HOLDING THE FESTIVAL.

The "Pleasant Sunday Afternoon"

young people will be inaugurated

at 10 o'clock tomorrow in Im-

mperial Presbyterian Church, an im-

ited festival of fun with the

the pastor responded. The

programme consisted of organ

by Mrs. Gretchen Higbee; cornet

Mrs. Grace Helen Adams; vocal

J. A. Robinson; violin solo, Miss

Higbee; quartette, Mrs. J. A.

Adams; Miss Blanche Fowler, E.

Coyne and J. A. Robertson.

FOLLOW THE FLAG.

MORON ON MEXICAN WAR.

In Sunday evening Dr. Locke of

First Methodist Episcopal Church

will preach on a subject of universal

importance. The Flag, which the

United States has gone into Mexico

will, among others, answer the

question, "What shall we do with

the United States?" "Should the United

States enter into war?" "What do

you propose?" "Will India end

the war?" "The Stars and Stripes

have been unfurled over the

gate to the church to remain

until the soldiers return from

the war."

Bishop M. C. Harris, from Janes-

ville, will assist Dr. Locke at the morning

and there will be fine musical

privileges at both services by the

choir.

The gentlemen from St. Louis, one

Episcopal and one a Methodist, have

the permission of Dr. Locke

to speak on the xylophone and mas-

ter. Dr. John Balsom Shaw will

sing both morning and evening,

seventy-five new members

the morning service.

SUMMER RATES.

I.M.C.A. MAKES REDUCTION.

May 1.—Secretary

today President Wil-

son and William C. Ed-

wick Mead as mem-

ber of the engineering com-

will have charge of

the railroads in Al-

engines of the

California State Rail-

road and was

work by Col.

The engineers and

which the peasant and also

vote suffrage demon-

2.

NA LINES.

or of Northwestern Pa-

nia and West Meas-

ures of Commission-

DAY WEEK!

N. May 1.—Plans

proposed for the women

here May 9, at

Concord, as part of the

Federal Constitu-

tution the right to vote

by the Congress and

the women, which

the peasant and also

vote suffrage demon-

2.

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.

BUREAU OF THE

The following nomi-

nations by the Presi-

dent: Oxnard James F.

W. Cory, Econ-

Lewis, Carpenter.

for Yuma.

EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.

BUREAU OF THE

Robert W. Wilson

an appointee from

Arizona City de-

at Yuma June 22,

and one sub.

or of Honolulu.

our work.

May 1.—The Pres-

F. Young today

Honolulu.

steps of No. 2.

Lake Route from New

England only at 10

and Angeles and San

extraordinary.

New York Ch-

onvention and rates

on "Christianity's Challenge to

the world."

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The rage of the season is our silk lisle suits in fast plain and combination colors—they fit snug.

Wool Suits \$1.50, \$2, \$3, \$3.50

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GRANT—Leon T. Shetter Co., 151  
W. Pico Main 7034, Home 10167.

BEARDSLEY ELECTRIC—Beardsley Electric Co., 1250-1260 W. 7th.  
Home phone 53018, Pac. Wil. 785.

BUICK—HOWARD AUTO CO.,  
1323 S. Flower St. Home 60009.  
Main 9040.

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Electric Garage Co., 676 Alvarado  
St. Phones: 60309; Wilshire 857.

FRANKLIN AND R. & L. ELEC-  
TRICS—R. C. Hamlin, 1040-1044  
S. Flower. M. 7877, Home 60249.

HOWARD SIX—PAIGE Thomas  
Motor Car Company of California,  
1056-60 South Flower St.

HUDSON—Harold L. Arnold,  
1118 to 1128 S. Olive St. Sunset  
Bdwy. 678; Home A4734.

HUMMOBILE—MITCHELL—  
Greer-Robbins Co., Twelfth and  
Flower Sts. Bdwy. 5410, A1187.

KISSELKAR—Pacific Kisselkar  
Branch, 1001 So. Olive St. Bdwy.  
2963-10457.

LO ZIER—WOODS ELECTRIC—  
Bekins-Spears Motor Co., Pico at  
Figueroa St. 60634; Bdwy. 90.

NATIONAL—Earle Y. Booth, 1355  
South Flower Street. Main 5347,  
60593.

PREMIER—Premier Motor Car Co.,  
1127 South Olive St. Main 679,  
F2664.

REGAL—Big Four Automobile Co.,  
1047-1049 So. Olive St. Home  
F2533, Sunset Bdwy. 952.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, POPE HART-  
ford, King. Wm. R. Russel, Cor.  
10th & Olive. Main 7278, 60173.

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HOW MANY MILES  
DOES YOUR AUTOMOBILE GO  
ON A GALLON OF GASOLINE?

For real interesting facts about gasoline mileage, tire wear  
and economy of upkeep

ASK FRANKLIN OWNERS.

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MILD HAVANA  
10¢ 3 FOR 25¢

L. F. BLEAZZY, M. D.  
Neurotic, Chronic, Blood,  
Skin, Nervous, Mental,  
Kidney, Liver, Heart, Visceral,  
Vitamins, Vitamins, Vitamins.

Pay as able. Hours, 9 to 4,  
to 5; Sundays, 9 to 12 noon  
only.

210½ S. Spring St.,  
Los Angeles, Cal.

## Northern Games WOLVES WIN GREAT GAME.

Fifteen-Inning Battle Won  
by Sacas.

Roy Brashear Pinch Hits  
Beavers to Victory.

Slagle Saved by Brilliant  
Support.

TRY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—For fifteen innings Sacramento and Oakland battled on the diamond today before the 3 to 2 tie was broken by the Wolves, who started a batting rally and put over a couple of tallies that gave them the game 5 to 3.

Geyer started to pitch for the Oaks and allowed one hit each inning until the fifth, when he retired and his place was taken by Christian. Christian held the Wolves well in hand until the fatal fifteenth. Slagle, pitching for Sacramento, was frequently backed up for hits by the Oaks, but he had good support and was never in severe trouble. He struck out six batters. Score:

SACRAMENTO

Score by Innings

OAKLAND

Score by Innings

SACRAMENTO

Score by Innings

OAKLAND











MAY 2, 1914.—[PART]

## THE CITY AND ENVIRONS.

EVENTS BRIEFLY TOLD.

New York Box Social.  
The New York State Society will hold a box social Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Adams, No. 2180 Toberman street, former residents of that state invited to come with boxes.

## Bishop Honored.

The Los Angeles Bishop's Court members of the Newman Club met at a banquet at the Hotel Clark Thursday night. Prof. Haggerty of Ohio State University delivered the address of the evening. Other responses were C. O. Davis, John J. Bodkin, Judge McCormick and Dr. Carling.

## On the High Sierras.

At 10 o'clock an entertainment is given in the Los Angeles High School this evening at 8 o'clock. Miss Nina T. Updyke will sing, and a stereopticon lecture, "The High Sierras," will be given by Rev. Ralph E. Larkin. He spent his vacation in the high mountains, is enthusiastic about them, and his pictures and descriptions are delightful.

## Triangle Club Meeting.

W. J. Trevorrow, a retired naval officer, now superintendent of the marine school at Portland, Ore., and Mrs. Schell, will address the Triangle Club at the Y.M.C.A. this evening. His subject will be, "Yarns Picked Up From Beach Combers." Nicholas Kessler will give a dramatic reading. The entertainment will conclude with games and refreshments.

## Ramona Convent May Day.

The gymnasium classes of Ramona Convent will observe May Day with a special celebration today. A number of beautiful gymnasium drills will be presented on the wooded slopes about the convent. The performance will begin this morning and last through the day. Luncheon will be served by the pupils to their invited guests.

## Clew to Missing Organist.

What may be a clew to the whereabouts of Leonard Smith, the missing organist, was contained in a telegram received yesterday from a minister named Mr. Stockton, who is a member of the family of the boy's mother at Whittier that young Smith had been seen there and was heading for San Francisco. The Sheriff of San Francisco county is on the lookout.

## Opportunity for Blidders.

The Chamber of Commerce is in receipt of a form of bid to be used by those bidders to bid on United States army supplies. Bids are to be opened May 27 in San Francisco, and the list of items is nearly 100 pages long. It contains drugs, bandages, medical supplies, lumber, tinware, harness, cordage, iron and numerous other items. This is not to be confused with the forms of proposal for Indian supplies, and should be available to local manufacturers and dealers.

## Death of Former Astrologer.

Mrs. Helen Scudder Cochran, wife of Rev. J. W. Cochran, D. D., formerly of this city, died at Swarthmore, Pa., on Easter. The deceased was a daughter of Rev. S. D. Scudder, formerly of this city, and her brothers and were herself born in Lahore, India, and was well known to many persons in this city and in India. She is a son of Rev. J. W. Cochran, who was this city and many years ago was associate pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, when it was located at Broad and Second. Mrs. Cochran was a woman of lovely disposition and had many friends here.

## To Far-East Mission.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Walton of this city called on the steamer Tahiti out of San Francisco yesterday for Australia where Walton has extensive interests in the opal mines. He is one of the principal American importers of these stones, and he has been at the mines he will proceed to India. He has interests there in sapphires and ruby mines and is also connected with one of the pearl marketings in the Far East. Mr. Walton will be gone for about five months returning to this country by the way of Europe.

## Post-Office Shows Increase.

The April receipts of the Los Angeles postoffice show an increase of \$886.86, or 4.89 per cent., over the corresponding month last year. The figures for the month just closed were \$15,938.14, as compared with \$174,341.28 for April, 1913. The receipts for the year ending April 30, 1914, were \$15,222.10, while the year ending April 30, 1913, was \$14,614.19, an increase, \$134,401.20, or 4.76 per cent. The comparative statement of receipts during the quarter ending April 30, 1914, over April 30, 1913, was: Postage, \$15,14; February, 1914, \$15,152; March, \$15,456.52; April, \$15,938.14; total, \$52,756.75; February, 1913, \$15,623.50; March, \$15,745.50; April, \$17,241.25; total, \$53,580.75; loss, \$872.91.

## and the Worst is Yet to Come

## SLANDER SUIT IN "MOVIE" WAR.

## FALSE ARREST IS ALLEGED BY FINANCIAL AGENT.

Man Sent from East to Inquire Into Conduct of Company Here Spends Night in Jail and Now Seeks Satisfaction in the Courts. Suffered Nervous Shock.

The long-distance "movie" war which has been going on quietly for some time while Mexico held the screen broke into fury yesterday when George W. Stout brought suit against Leander Bernstein, manager of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, for \$35,100, alleging false arrest.

Stout was sent to Los Angeles by the board of directors of the Universal Company in New York. He was commissioned to act as financial agent for the directors and to report to them the actual condition of affairs here, according to his attorney, R. A. Dunnigan, asserted last night that he worked for several months before he reported to his directors that Manager Bernstein and his attorney, Albert Norton, denied him. The Central Committee was pursuing tactics not calculated to benefit the company.

A letter of inquiry was returned by the directors to Bernstein and to Norton. Norton learned of the result, although through a friend of the directorate. He immediately wrote Stout that if the statements were not withdrawn and retracted he would bring suit for slander at once.

Stout wired to Dunnigan, paid no heed to the letter from Norton, and in less than a week he was arrested on a charge of stealing \$30 of Universal money.

Stout was arrested upon a complaint given by Bernstein. He was placed in jail and remained there an hour. At his trial before Police Judge Chambers he was dismissed.

According to the complaint filed yesterday, Stout and Norton, the boy's mother at Whittier that young Smith had been seen there and was heading for San Francisco. The Sheriff of San Francisco county is on the lookout.

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## and the Worst is Yet to Come

## AUCTION!

Now at Our New Store,  
1053-5 MAIN ST. AT 11TH ST.

Regular auctions at our store every

Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

Household goods. Consignments solicited. REED & HAMMOND,  
Bdwy. 2860.

## Books

WITHIN every woman's reach. Viennese Facial Institute. A. A. Spin, Manager and Director, formerly with John H. Woodbury, New York. Advice

free. 524-527 Black Bldg. Cor. 4th and Hill Streets.

## BEAUTY

ENJOY a quick and pleasant journey East on this splendid steel equipped transcontinental train.

All the comforts and conveniences of travel—

without extra fare.

Leaves Los Angeles daily at 9:00 a. m., arrives Chicago third morning at 9:15 a. m. via the

Salt Lake Route—Union Pacific

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Tickets, sleeping car reservations and full information at

130 West Sixth Street  
LOS ANGELES

postpaid, 15 cents.

The coming of the summer reminds

many mothers to get their boys' out-

fitting clothes now at Harris & Frank's,

including khaki trousers or whole

white suits, bath suits, athletic

mountain boats and everything else a boy needs for his summer "good time."

Do you want to know how your can

learn French or German in five

weeks? If so, come to Prof. Matthews's

French School, First and Broadway,

next Thursday, April 29, 1914.

For quick action drop answers to

Times School of Domestic Science.

Free lecture Tuesdays, Thursdays and

Saturdays at 2 p.m. Second floor, New

Times Building.

Harris & Frank's white bread, Graham

and bran bread, rolls, whole doughnut

woman's Exchange, 714 South

Overstocked with china for decorating.

Special bargains while they last.

Chapman-Bailey, 418 Blanchard Bldg.

The Times Branch Office, No. 619

South Spring Street. Advertisements

and subscriptions taken.

## AUCTION!

Now at Our New Store,

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Regular auctions at our store every

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Household goods. Consignments

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REAL ESTATE, LIVE STOCK,

AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Guaranteed estimates on household

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Salerooms—1501-35 S. Main. Both

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150-152-153 Main St. Los Angeles.

Main 2114

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## AUCTION!

Now at Our New Store,

105



**Progress.**  
TURN MILLIONS  
IN REAL ESTATE.

Vast Acreage Near San Diego  
Changes Hands.

Pasadena Capital Invested in  
Choice Properties.

Get Deep-Water Frontage  
on San Diego Bay.

The William R. Staats Company at Pasadena yesterday consummated a \$2,000,000 real estate deal in which a newly-incorporated company, mostly of Pasadena capital, becomes the owner of extensive properties in and near San Diego. The large transaction is the outcome of negotiations begun last November.

The new company is the San Diego Land Corporation, and the properties taken over are the holdings of the San Diego Fruit Company, the San Diego Land Company and all of the stock of the Sweetwater Water Company.

F. W. Stevens of New York, member of J. P. Morgan & Co., carried on the negotiations for the old company which led to the sale. He has been in Southern California for some time and left only yesterday for New York.

THIRTY THOUSAND ACRES.

The lands purchased aggregate 30,000 acres and were for many years owned by F. P. Chenier of Boston from whom they were acquired by Morgan & Co. The properties include several thousand plated lots in the cities of San Diego, National City, South San Diego and Chula Vista, and about 20,000 acres of unplatelands located in and around these cities and along San Diego Bay, including the Rancho de la Nacion of 12,000 acres and the Otay Rancho of 9,000 acres which adjoins the 4,000 acres of the Puerto Landa located within the city of San Diego, and over three and a half miles of deep water frontage on San Diego Bay, extending from the industrial center of San Diego through National City and Chula Vista. Besides one steam and one electric railway, the San Diego and Arizona Railroad passes through these properties.

INCOME PROPERTY.

The citrus properties included in the deal comprise 15,000 acres of which over 10,000 are planted in lemon orchards. These groves have been among the largest producers in the State and are equipped with packing-houses and a modern plant for handling citrus fruits. The output of lemons alone exceeds \$200,000 annually.

GATES BIG WATER SYSTEM.

Through the purchase of the stock of the Sweetwater Water Company the new corporation comes into control of the Sweetwater reservoir and distributing system which supplies water to National City, San Diego and surrounding territory for domestic and irrigating purposes. It is one of the largest water systems in Southern California, having a storage capacity of over 11,000,000 gallons. This system represents an investment of \$1,400,000.

Of the \$2,000,000 consideration of the deal \$1,200,000 was paid in bonds of the purchasing company, the remainder in cash.

The president of the new corporation is Henry M. Robinson of Pasadena. Lloyd R. Macy of the William R. Staats Company is also a director of the corporation. The transaction is one of several that have recently been made in San Diego in which Pasadena interests have participated, but is by far the largest. It is understood that the William R. Staats Company will represent the new corporation in the handling of the properties.

John E. Boal of National City, who has been connected with the interests for over twenty-five years, has been elected a director, vice-president and general manager of the new corporation and of the Sweetwater Water Company, which will continue for the present to operate the water system. F. S. Jennings of San Diego, who also has been connected with the properties for many years, has been appointed controller. He is also a member of the board of directors.

HONEY BEENS BEGGARED.

Early Blooming of Orange Trees Causes Flame—Sage Blooms to the Resuscite.

POMONA, May 1.—The honey and bee men in this vicinity have been considerably disappointed this season over the prospects for the honey crop, which will unusually short because of unfavorable weather conditions and the early blossoming of the orange trees. Whereas ordinarily the orange trees should be in full bloom, now, they blossomed some weeks ago, the young fruit is well set and the honey bees have been beggared, being too late in the year to find nectar.

There are hundreds of stands of bees in Pomona Valley, many having engaged in the honey business recently, and the fact that the bees are scarce can be attributed to the fact that the bees here have come from Ventura county, expecting to feast their colonies upon the choicest of orange blossoms, has much improved the bees to the entire country.

There will be some sage blossoms in the foothill country north of here, for sage honey later, but not sufficient for all the bees here. At the beginning of the season a large honey crop was predicted.

Tulare Board of Trade.

VISALIA, May 1.—New officers have been chosen for the Tulare County Board of Trade, in view of the fact that they will serve during the expenditure of funds for the maintenance of the Tulare county exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The ten officers have been reelected for January. The new officers are: J. Sub Johnson, Visalia, president; F. W. Velle, Porterville, vice-president; A. E. Mio, Tulare, secretary. The board of directors includes: L. G. Cooper, Woodlake; W. C. Van Noy, Dinuba; C. F. Balason, Exeter; P. S. Montgomery, Tulare; J. Sub Johnson, Visalia; R. B. Montgomery, Lemon Cove; F. W. Velle, Porterville; R. M. Graham, Lindsay; J. E. Biggin, Hesperia; J. R. Clemens, Bakersfield.

RETURNS EMPTY-HANDED.

Sheriff T. H. Montgomery of Lincoln county, Mississippi, came to Los Angeles to secure custody of Mrs. E. Davis, charged with having seduced her two children, returned to his home yesterday. He was not accompanied by Mrs. Davis. Some complication in the progress of the case caused him to return without the woman.

**The Regulars.**  
**NEED OF LARGER ARMY  
SHOWN BY DIRE EVENTS.**

BY HARRY CARE.

"Oh, it's Tommy this, and Tommy that, and 'Tommy, wait outside.' But it's 'Special train for Atkins' when the trooper's on the tide."

The crack of the first shot from the Prairie of Vera Cruz silenced the indecent squawks from the journalistic vermin who have been heaping abuse upon our army.

The events of the past month in Mexico and in Colorado have made plain to the world how terrible would have been our predicament without our much-needed army.

It must have dawned even upon Harper's Weekly that the way to stop crime is not to discharge all the policemen.

Every one deplores war; but wars continue to happen. Most of them happen unexpectedly.

The first warning Russia had of the Japanese war was the shot that crashed into Fort Arthur. A marine going ashore for supplies at Tampico suddenly tossed the American nation into a battle.

Any other man is just as likely to pitch us into a war with some other nation a good deal more formidable. The fact that we have had to strain our military resources to threaten harassed, worn-out Mexico makes the outlook bleak in the event of a war with a big foreign power.

Without displaying more of the family skeletons than absolutely necessary, these facts seem apparent to any sane person:

That we must have, at once, a larger standing army.

That we must make service in our army more popular.

As to the first proposition, the preliminary steps would seem to be the smothering of two classes of citizens:

Those who say we don't need a larger army "because in 1861, the stalwart sons of America took up arms and without military experience, etc., etc." and those who say our national guard is sufficient.

The national guard is regarded by military men as "the second line of defense." It was never intended to be anything else. In our military scheme of things it bears the same relation to the regular army that a constable does to a policeman. It is good as a helper, but should not be relied upon to act alone.

Supported by regulars, the militia can accomplish great things; it lacks the experience and training to stand alone. It has not benefited by the rigid discipline to which these journalistic idiots who write for Harper's Weekly object.

The most dangerous quality of which the human mind is capable is that of self-deception. And only self-deception can see in our militia or in the American who is a natural-born rifle shot" a sufficient bulwark of defense.

Against the trained regulars who we may some day have to face our militiamen and volunteers would stand exactly the same chance that a "picked-up" baseball nine, composed of clerks who play catch behind the building during the noon hour, would stand in a game against the New York Giants with Christy Mathewson in the box. And for about the same reason.

Those who look fondly back to the days of the great armies of the Civil War are in the slang phrase of the day, simply "kidding themselves."

A great army was raised for the protection of the flag in 1861, but you must remember that it was thrown into the field against an army as green and raw and untrained as itself. Confederates and Federals taught each other the great game of war.

In the last fifty years, war, like every other phase of life, has been "sped up." The invention of steam engines and rapid transportation has changed the science of battles.

For instance, before steamships were invented, the United States was considered to be in an unassailable position strategically on account of the sea that surround her. Nowadays, military experts regard that once-protecting sea as a source of military danger.

We are no longer the safe, isolated country we once were. With the development of foreign shipping routes to South America and the cutting through of the Panama Canal, we are in the "middle of danger."

A hand has been dealt to us and we have to play the game. The trump cards are the regular army soldiers and we have a painful scarcity of trumps.

Two or three years ago, the War Department sent three army officers down from Monterey to instruct the National Guardsmen that it camp at Bay City. During the visit to the camp, I asked one of the regulars, a colonel of infantry, to tell me honestly how efficient it was possible to make national guard troops.

"Well," he said slowly, after carefully considering the question, "I think I would rather have National Guardsmen like these than absolutely raw recruits who never had seen a gun."

"Oh, say," I protested, "is that as far as you will go?"

"Yes," he said, "I will stand on that."

He went on to explain to me that in these days of mathematics, mechanical range finders, long range rifles, wireless telegraphy, and infantry fighting in extended order the need for technical training has increased. Soldiers are no longer huddled together in ranks, "elbow touching elbow" as in the past. They are now individuals, each with his own initiative and with individual initiative and a knowledge of exactly what to do as an army to be efficient in these days, has to be as well trained as a college football team.

Guns are sighted by mathematicians on electric signals from fire stations; rifles fire against an enemy whom they frequently do not see.

The old dashing days of war are done. This is the day of the trained war scientist. The battle is not to the strong any more, but to the army that "knows how to play the game."

In these circumstances, how insane is our folly when we sit back in snug self-satisfaction and say that the "American is a natural born rifle shot" and will defend his home.

The civil war in Colorado ought to be a terrible lesson in the need for a standing army.

In the Chicago Hay Market riots, in the fearful A.R.U. strike in California in 1894, in the Goldfield L.W.W. fight, it has been shown that it is the regulars and only the regulars who can bring about peace in these industrial wars.

A war like the strike in the Colorado mines is like a lighted match. It could spread and start a conflagration, or it could be snuffed out as the regulars snuffed it.

Before the world's troubled industrial differences are adjusted there will be more such wars and the need of the regulars will be dire.

To the second proposition: That we should make our military service more popular:

The worse enemies of our army are the journalists and soap box orators, who discourage boys from entering the ranks.

They picture the rankers as down-trodden slaves, bullied by perfumed young aristocrats. The yellow magazines publish pictures of the attenuated ranks of the coast batteries and fuming demand, "Why?"

Of course, it is no use for Congress to provide for additional regiments if this gallery of bleak pictures is to continue. If the truth could only be told about army life, there would be no reason to ask "Why."

The facts are that the soldiers are not down-trodden slaves; they are fine-looking, well-behaved, well-trained, unappraised young men. Some of them have devoted themselves for many years to hard, unremitting study—they are the officers. The others who haven't taken that trouble are the enlisted men.

In our army, the officers and enlisted men come from about the same class of life as those who has the ambition can take the competitive examination that lead to an appointment at West Point. I know a newsboy who is studying to that end.

After they get in, they become members of an aristocracy—not of birth, but of training and education.

The army cannot be conducted along democratic lines for the reason that it is a machine and some one has to pull the lever.

The discipline of the army is not for the purpose of aggrandizing the army; it is for the purpose of cultivating in the men the necessary mobility of mind. It is intended to create in them a mental responsiveness that will enable them to move instantly and vigorously upon another's initiative.

Even the purpose of drill is to cultivate this instant surrender or initiative. For all practical purposes soldiers might as well carry their guns any way that suited them. They come to "Right Shoulder" with a simultaneous snap and a crash purely for the reason that they have to act as quickly as they can think and with a complete surrender to the will of the officer in command.

When the raw soldier first receives his rifle, he executes the order with this mental reservation: "He tells me to charge! I wonder if this is the right thing to do?"

The trained soldier hears the order and executes it like the snap of a machine without wondering anything about it. He leaves all the wondering to the officers.

They were the finest-looking young men I have ever seen anywhere, and they were treated as such by their officers.

There could be as good as training in the world for a young man. Many a "fresh" good-for-nothing, impudent, lazy, slovenly boy has gone into the army for a lark and has come out a self-reliant, self-contained, dignified, resourceful, neat, energetic young American with an idea of system and time-saving, but as useful to society as was content for all civilians and not fit to be all like the slave he is represented to be.

This Mexican war hurry will not have been in vain if it has made us see the light.

Let us give the army a square deal and watch it grow.



25c

ROUND TRIP  
EXCURSION TO  
LOS ANGELES  
HARBOR  
10 A.M. SUNDAY

An  
Ideal  
Sunday

may be spent on this popular F. P. NEWPORT COMPANY EXCURSION TO THE HARBOR. To serious-minded people this outing will mean INVESTMENT AND PROFIT. Our properties are so located that any of them, purchased now, at our prices and upon our terms, should return a splendid profit within a few years.

HARBOR PROPERTY will, probably, increase more rapidly in value than any other in the city. Investments intelligent made in the HARBOR ZONE will succeed even the investor.

Once you gain a comprehensive knowledge of the Harbor, such as you can by taking the excursion, you will understand the investment advantages.

TICKETS 25 cents. They must be secured out day before departure. All day for two bits, including lunch, 20-mile deep sea ride and many other interesting features.

GO SUNDAY, BY ALL MEANS!!!!

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BROADWAY & SIXTH

Sponge Cream Cake.

"THE TIMES" SCHOOL  
OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

EVERY young housewife isn't so ignorant of cookery as the new bride was who asked the grocer to send her a dozen fresh sponges as she wished to make a sponge cake, but just the same, there are very few cooks who will not sing the praises of this particular brand of cake. First it is easily made if one just knows how, and second there are such a host of dainty desserts for which the sponge cake forms a splendid foundation and last, but not least, nine men out of ten are fond of a well-made sponge cake.

This afternoon's lesson at The Times School of Domestic Science will deal with all sorts of sponge cakes. Little ones tiny ones round and square ones, thick ones and skinny ones that can be rolled up and filled with jelly and last and best of all a big sponge cream cake.

This cake is to be the feature of the afternoon's lesson and will be the

most-interesting part of the lecture and demonstration. Mrs. Bertha Haffner-Ginger, who is conducting the cooking class has promised that this cake will fairly open the eyes of those who have never tasted a sponge cream cake, and when she promises a treat it is always forthcoming.

She is to speak to us again on sponge cakes for the next few days, and Mrs. Haffner-Ginger yesterday, "for we have covered almost every branch of cooking during the past year, but when I think I am at the end of the school year, I am not."

Her next lesson is to be on the sponge dish and a new field is opened.

There has never been a more popular series of lessons than the present cooking lessons are proving to be. Every meeting there are a number of new students, and the regular members of the class and a keen interest is evinced by all.

The lessons are being held every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, in the auditorium of the Times Building and are open to all. The lesson begins at 2 p.m.

The Times Free  
Information Bureau

ADVERTISING COPY AND SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.  
THE TIMES INFORMATION BUREAU IS LOCATED IN THE ANGUS HOTEL, 619 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Calif. It is the headquarters for persons seeking interesting routes of travel, descriptive brochures and maps, information concerning recreation and recuperation at the seashore or in the mountains.

Persons desiring information concerning rates and attractions of railroad and steamship lines, rotary pleasure boats, photographic studios, hospitals, medical institutions, etc., may obtain the same from the Bureau.

PERSONS CONTEMPLATING VISITING LOS ANGELES ARE PRIVILEGED TO HAVE THEIR MAIL ADDRESSED TO THE BUREAU.

619  
South  
Spring  
Street



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## Los Angeles Times

EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR.  
Daily, Sunday, Illustrated Weekly and Semi-  
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tion, 4, 2500-25000 Vols.  
Member, Class A, of the Associated Press. Largest  
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New Times Building, First and Broadway.  
LOS ANGELES (Loc Ahng-hay-eus)

Entered at the Postoffice as mail matter of class II.

A DENARABLE CONVENTION.  
We trust that Los Angeles will secure the 1915 meet of the National Association of Real Estate Exchange. Every man who attended the affair would give the city and State a booster in another place. All the other cities would become branch offices for Los Angeles.

A QUESTIONABLE VIEW.  
A man who set fire to buildings occupied by bankrupt merchants in Chicago declared that he was a public benefactor. Possibly the fire-arts artists and a class of women barge-hunters may agree with him, but we doubt if the insurance companies will ever subscribe to his plan.

ENTIRELY WELCOME.  
Upton Sinclair threatened to go on a hunger strike when they put him in jail along with two others for marching up and down in front of Rockefeller's office, wearing mourning. The only regret the public will have is that one day of starvation was not nearly enough to do the work. Some of us are vicious enough not to mind if Upton tries it for three months.

OUT OF FASHION.  
The robbers did not do themselves any good at Norwalk. Banks nowadays are built too safe for successful midnight plunder. Besides, nothing bad could happen to a town within fourteen miles of Los Angeles. This city is ready to help its neighbors with anything from a fire engine to a regiment of militia. What is more, it does not take long to fill the order.

TRULY MILITANT.  
A laborer tried to remove some lumber from the rear of a residence and the lady next door objected. She threw some planks at him and then she ran him through the leg with a pitchfork. This has no doubt inspired the workmen with a high respect for the deadliness of the female of the species, but we hope London doesn't get word of it. The women over there are bad enough without the organization of a pitchfork brigade.

A PERFECT ANALYSIS.  
The man who tried to assassinate the Mayor of New York and who once made an unsuccessful attempt to murder Andrew Carnegie has been examined by an alienist whose verdict is that the fellow has for some time been a sufferer from systematized, boastful and egotistical malevolent insanity. We take our hats off to this expert as being the first person to offer an entirely satisfactory description of a Progressive and Bull Moose.

LOSING A HUSBAND.  
Madam Schumann-Heink is suing for a divorce and her husband has been allowed to amend his answer to her complaint. In her opinion he is evidently not worth a song, but he never can complain that she was unable to make him and her children a living. Whatever can be said against her, the lady has at least been a good provider. She isn't at home much; it is true; but, then, so many modern wives are not that it would hardly be fair to fire them for that.

THE ICONOCLAST.  
Every now and then somebody breaks out in a bitter tirade against conventions. It is curious that people should feel that something is bad merely because it is well established. Some persons are natural rebels. They live in a perpetual revolt against all precedent with a hot contempt for anything that belongs to existing order. It is not that they have something better to offer, but simply that they cannot be at peace with existing conditions. Life itself is change, and humanity cannot help but improve, refine and reconstruct, but to assume that an order is a failure simply because it has long been the rule and the accepted fact, is the easiest mistake of hasty thinking.

IRLAND'S CONFLICT.  
There is promise of a compromise on Home Rule in Ireland. This is fair if the people are to rule. Ulster has a million and a half of the four and one-third million population of Ireland, and it has a much larger percentage than this of the wealth, taxation and prosperity of the country. It is also the chief Protestant section of Ireland, and its people have always been loyalists to a large degree, as opposed to the permanent state of rebellion and unrest in which the rest of Ireland had remained. Perhaps Ulster could annex itself and let the remainder of the island go its way. Anyhow its people have a vote coming, especially since they seem determined to fight if they don't get it.

A TRIP TO DIXIE.  
A Los Angeles and California are sending 500 Shriners to Atlanta. They will find the capital of Georgia one of the beautiful cities of the world. They will ride through green miles of a luxuriant spring as they pass through Louisiana and Mississippi. They will see moss trailing from live oak branch to the blue waters of singing rivers. They will hear the brown thrush call from crooked rail-fence corners. The mocking bird will challenge them from glistening magnolias. It is not a better nor a fairer land than ours. It is only a different land. They will come back from famous West Peach Tree street feeling that West Adams street is better and, after the lowlands of that other South, our hills will seem greener and our sunlight more golden. It pays to go away from home a little while. If only to know how good it is to get back.

CO-OPERATION, NOT CONDEMNATION.  
The power companies definitely propose to the city of Los Angeles to buy all of the electricity that can be generated from the aqueduct for a period of five years, or longer if desired, and to pay for this power at a rate to be fixed by the State Railroad Commission, handle it over lines already installed and covering the entire city, and sell it to consumers at rates to be fixed by the City Council. Could anything be fairer? That offer still stands, backed by Henry E. Huntington, John B. Miller and William Baumby. The reason given by the Council for not accepting this fair offer is that acceptance of it would require a two-thirds vote of the people, and the Council assumes that such a vote cannot be got. How the Council arrives at this conclusion it is impossible to say. The matter has never been submitted to the people and the people have never had a chance of expressing their views on it.

In view of the Council's refusal to submit the power purchase and sale proposition to the people the power companies proposed, and still propose, as an alternative to enter into a co-operative arrangement with the city for the use of their present complete distributing systems for five years. Under this arrangement it is proposed that the city deal directly with the consumers, fix the rates, read the meters, collect the bills, handle all money and simply pay the companies for their services as operators and the use of their distributing systems such an amount as the State Railroad Commission would fix.

This plan would give the city and its electric consumers full service and all the benefits of immediate municipal ownership without any of its risks and without adding \$5,000,000 to the \$25,000,000 for which the city is now bonded and loading up the already overloaded taxpayers with \$45,000 a year to pay the interest and sinking fund requirements of such additional bonds. True, the city will have to raise the \$1,250,000 which Englehard Scattergood publicly says is still needed to complete power plant No. 1, or rather the \$2,000,000 which he privately said on April 8 last to the directors of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association is really needed for such completion.

There are several ways in which this \$2,000,000 can be raised without voting \$5,000,000 bonds to get it. Of course we cannot forget that full completion of the power plant and more was promised us for the \$2,000,000 bonds which we cheerfully voted for that purpose in 1910.

It was and is the intention of this alternative proposal that the city shall take over and pay for the companies' distributing systems at the end of five years.

The Council, however, insisted that the companies should immediately relinquish control of their systems, allow the city to operate them, employ the men, make the changes, extensions, etc. In other words, the Council insisted that the city should be allowed to do as it liked with these systems (which have cost many millions of dollars) for five years before paying one dollar of their purchase price. This the companies could not either legally or practically agree to, with justice to their stockholders and bondholders. This fair alternative offer of the companies still stands, also backed by Henry E. Huntington, John B. Miller and William Baumby.

By acceptance of either of these two fair offers the city can save \$4,500,000 of its limited legal voting capacity, save \$45,000 a year taxes on the \$4,500,000, and GET A CASH REVENUE OF AT LEAST \$1,000,000 A YEAR, which would constantly increase as more power is developed. Mr. Mulholland has repeated that he can take care of \$1,000,000 and more a year through the sale of water. Thus, co-operation between the city, the power companies and Mr. Mulholland would relieve the taxpayers of their entire aqueduct and power taxes.

On the other hand is the Council's plan to condemn, that is, to confiscate, the distributing system of the Edison Company if the \$6,500,000 proposed bonds are voted.

Such condemnation proceedings being successful, the city would then be serving 45 per cent. of the consumers in Los Angeles, but 100 per cent. of the taxpayers would be paying the \$455,000 a year for interest and sinking fund on these bonds. The city would then be in competition with the two remaining companies, and it is not by any means a sure thing that it could retain 45 per cent. of the business in the face of competition and poorer service.

Stockton also has a very fine hotel, costing \$400,000, which was subscribed by citizens who believed a fine hostelry would be a commercial asset to the city and aid in favorably impressing visitors. Some months ago the manager discharged a union employee and hired a man whose efficiency did not bear a recommendation of the unions. A boycott was declared on the hotel, and for many months a most offensive banner was carried up and down before the entrance of the hotel. Guests were, in some instances, told to move until the hotel had submitted to the demands of the unions.

At last the merchants, manufacturers and employers of Stockton were brought to a realization that it was ruinous to allow the unions to longer dominate the businesses of the city and to tolerate the ruthless boycotts which were declared on trivial excuses. The business men have organized and have published to the world the statement that their purpose is "to keep the unions from breaking up the business of the city" and to bring new businesses to the city which have, in the past, been frightened away by the fact that Stockton was the "best organized" city in the country.

Stockton furnishes another of those many ever-appearing instances which show that where union dominance is strong business men are at last driven by the law of self-preservation to repudiate the unjust demands of the unions and to oppose their aggressions.

The business men may have a right, but if they stand firm, insisting only on their rights as citizens, there is no reason why they may not win the freedom of the city and allow it to rapidly take its place among the cities of California that are attractive to investors and citizens.

## A WHALE FOR TOOPIOUS.

There are two methods of keeping up the price of barracudas. One is to violate the law and throw the overcatch back into the water. The other is not to catch any more fish, after a sufficient quantity to supply the market has been captured. The latter plan is lawful and is much more satisfactory to the barracuda.

There is rivalry between the Slavonian and Japanese fishermen which often verges upon an industrial war.

If the fishing could be done upon dry land, it might be exchanged, but you cannot, with your fist or a club, hit a fellow in another boat one hundred yards or more away.

The Times suggests to the fishermen

who find that they have caught more than can be sold that, instead of throwing the surplus into the bay, they eat it or make a present of it to the few remaining Progressives in Los Angeles.

Fish contains phosphorus; phosphorus brain food, and brain food is sadly needed in the editorial rooms of our steamed, one-scent, Progressive contemporaries.

If there are not barracudas enough in the bay to build up the depleted mentality of Toopious, his placid friends might try him with a small whale such as may be captured off Long Beach almost any cloudy morning.

## GO TO IT!

Labor is honorable. Every candidate for office, whatever politics, says so. But a good many people feel toward labor as Mark Twain said he felt toward his baby. He did not love it, but he respected it.

A favorite quotation of the I.W.W. is,

"The world owes me a living."

If the world

owes you a living it must also owe every-

body else a living, and if to everyone, then-

it has been aptly asked—"by the sweat of whose brow should that living be made?"

The world owes one a living.

No man ever grew very rich from the

results of his own unskilled labor.

Wealth comes from the profits derived from the labor of others. The mortar carrying drops

## THE LONDON ELECTORATE.

They have not universal suffrage in England yet, and it is interesting to note that, with a population of 5,000,000 (greater London claims 11,000,000) there are only 675,079 voters. Even for the London County Council elections, for which women householders have the vote, there are only 810,369 voters on the register.

At present the vote is purely a property or householding proposition in England.

Hence the bill to be introduced this session

to eliminate the plural voter. A man may

vote in as many constituencies as he occupies property, wherefore the large prop-

erty-holder often enjoys the privilege of

voting six and seven times, if he is able to

make the districts in time.

The famous "lodger vote" was the latest

addition to the register, whereby a man

paying rent to the extent of ten pounds a

year (fifty dollars) may vote if he has been

in residence more than one year.

It is obvious therefore that democratic

England is in reality governed by a small

minority of her population. And since prop-

erty is the one essential, it is obvious that

the aristocratic classes have very demo-

cratic sympathies or it would have been

impossible to have passed so much purely

democratic legislation without their co- op-

eration.

Whether it is benevolent patronage or

genuine sympathy is doubtful—but the fact

remains that England possesses many par-

ticularly Socialistic laws passed by the prop-

erty-owning classes, such as the sickness

and unemployment act, the old-age pension

act, the minimum-wage-for-miners act, etc.

which would not be popular in the United

States,

## Eagle or Dove?

REV. DR. GLADDEN  
ON PROHIBITION.

Its Methods and Ends Opposed by a Minister of Prominence.

That prohibition is an unreasonable movement working toward an unjust end is the position taken by the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, an eminent divine of Columbus, O., who has presented his views in the Century Magazine—a magazine of standing high enough to be immune from such aspersions as "whisky organ," which is the common argument addressed to publications that dare present views contrary to prohibition.

In that regard, and referring to the attitude of prohibitionists, Dr. Gladden writes: "It would be impossible for any set of men to manifest greater bigotry and intolerance toward all who have seen fit to differ with them on moral and legal measures than have characterized those zealous and thoroughly well-meaning reformers who, through various organizations, have assumed the custody and management of this question. Editors who have undertaken to discuss the question independently of the public have dropped it in disgust and turned the whole matter over to those who have doubted or denounced them."

In touching on the proposed constitutional amendment to suppress the manufacture of alcoholic liquors Dr. Gladden says: "The nostrum of constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic, which is now pressed in many quarters as the panacea for the evils of intemperance, is a dose that should be well shaken before taking. Prohibition is one thing, and may, in certain states of society, be a very good thing. But constitutional prohibition is quite another thing; and there are those who might, under certain circumstances, favor prohibition, but who would never, under any circumstances, consent to introduce prohibitory legislation into the organic law of the State. Such an attempt to forestall public sentiment and to prevent the free expression of the popular will in legislation ought not to be made and is not likely to succeed."

"There are a number of methods of dealing with lawlessness and intemperance. Not all of these will be found practicable in every community; much depends on the sentiments and habits of the community. The people ought to be free to adopt those measures which seem the best adapted to their condition, and there ought to be no obstruction in the way of their changing a method which has proved ineffectual for one that promises better results."

"If they come to the conclusion that prohibition is the best method, they ought to be free to use it, and there should be nothing in their constitution to forbid the experiment. If they think that a combination of high license with stringent taxation with local option would be more effectual they should not be debarred from trying that. But this scheme of constitutional prohibition shuts the Legislature up to one method. It is prohibition or nothing."

Dr. Gladden maintains that sentiment changes in communities and that whereas in one period there would perhaps be a predominance of sentiment in favor of prohibition, in another period there would be a predominance of sentiment in favor of non-prohibition.

"No need of any kind of amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the manufacture of alcohol is now in sight. All that is needed is to change the law so that it will be easier to amend it."

Mr. Roosevelt writes that he will be back in civilization for nearly a month, well, he needn't hurry on our account.

Ex-President Taft is suffering from a toothache. He gave no indication of the time when he stepped out of the Presidency.

Reports of serious casualties in movie picture studios are becoming too common. Is the law nothing to say about that?

The amended Sims bill repealing the toll clause in the Panama Canal bill was not submitted to the Democratic convention. There is a reason.

The regulars brought order out of the Colorado miners' strike. Uncle Sam boys behind a barbican are simple advocates of peace.

In these parous times we make bold to say that the Hon. Joe Tumulty, secretary to the President, is earning his salary. He is no Billy Loeb, either.

Cuffs are not appearing on men's shirts, according to the latest fashion. What will take their place to the laundries to add an extra charge?

The theater orchestra will now be playing "Star Spangled Banner" at the opening of the performance until we see just the concert of the powers is able to accomplish.

SATURDAY MORNING.

ents: By the Staff

Sutton is on the phone

up him!

Negotiations one story to

her is told.

The awful if the Mexican

drive Huerta to drink?

amateur English golf club

not amount to much, after all.

is lecturing on "Presenting It."

Why doesn't Chester

all are the rage now

this time. Don't you know

some of the real action,

don't let the little men

forgotten!

ight have come to Cheyenne.

The baseball

nearly opened.

Canal will be opened in

May 10. Flying Old Glory

that happy day.

writes that he will not be

on nearly a month. G.

hurry on our account.

is suffering from a se

indication of the trout

out of the Presidency.

ious casualties in moving

are becoming too common

to say about the me

imes bill repealing the

Panama Canal bill will

to the Democratic cause.

ought order out of class

in miners' strike. Uncle Sam

working man are eloquent

times we make bold to

Joe Weller, secretary

earning his salary. And

either.

pearing on men's summer

to the latest fashion to

take their place to allow

an extra charge?

chestra will now con

nected Banner" at the close

we unit we see just what

the power is able to do

on one of his lectures

and said his tour was

the public rather than

do you think of that?

in the city addressing

Seidel is the man who

of Mayor of Milwaukee

not looking. But he

minutes now between the

Lodge of the Work

Moore and local lodges

leave it all to Argentine

says the Bull Moose

in every county in the

If they don't make on

the figures indicate

Perkins ought to

in to hear such Senate

discussing the Mexican

during the session

of Congress. Only

divinely only succeed

er thinks the hono

orth Poole should be

true. But what does

a Democrat, a

Moore all in a few

ars since the war we

here were 142 veterans

the rolls of the Peoria

of the last fiscal year

The country has

benefit of veterans who

war took effect Janu

ANGELES.

some of the flowers

doubles thy towers

of Aladdin for these

flows number for me

ms sent abroad to the

progress is always

they art the goal

immigrant carriage

lofty and cold, and bold;

can car, cushioned

the speed of the stars

the seekers of gold

of heat and of cold,

crazily bear, terror

ships with gold

millionaire, ladies who

escape from the cage

down from the cage

and a gold-headed cage

angels, these are

cold from valley

their old haunts

bungalows cover the

The Times is therefore urging

the attention of its woman-folk

readers to the "ads" of the live

It is not only pointing to

the way of economy, but

prudence.

Epochal.

RED LETTER DAY  
IN REAL ESTATE.Buildings Totaling Ten Millions  
Closed Yesterday.Robinson's to Move to Grand  
and Seventh.Modern Buildings to Rise on  
Downtown Sites.Deals aggregating nearly \$10,-  
000,000 definitely concluded and with  
other enterprises that may represent  
an expenditure of many millions  
concluded, yesterday was a real day  
in real estate circles in LosBorough. The payment of the cost  
of the Broadway holding it was  
said that the sum of \$430,000 had  
been raised by subscription among  
the proprietors of the Seventh-street  
enterprise which includes the building  
of a five-story fireproof building on the site  
of the old Robinson companyToward the payment of the cost  
of the Broadway holding it was  
said that the sum of \$430,000 had  
been raised by subscription among  
the proprietors of the Seventh-street  
enterprise which includes the building  
of a five-story fireproof building on the site  
of the old Robinson companyThe transaction of the J. W.  
Robinson company of a ninety-nine  
per cent lease on the old postoffice site  
at the southwest corner of Seventh  
and Grand avenue, for a re-  
duced total rental consideration of  
\$100,000. Growing out of this deal  
identified with it were others  
of great importance, and which, of  
course, and standing alone, would  
have represented notable transfers.Besides securing from John Brock-  
us, for a cent per square foot, a  
new corner, the Broadway drydock  
company also acquired from  
Victor Fisher an assignment of a  
ninety-nine-year lease on the forty-  
acre tract adjoining Grand avenue  
and purchased outright from  
W. Walker, a fifteen-foot  
lot on Hope street, south of Seven-  
th street, for \$22,500.The Brockus property itself has  
a frontage of 233 feet along the south  
of Seventh street, extending from  
Grand to Hope, with a depth of  
115 feet on Grand and of 140 feet  
on Hope. The plan and design  
are to measure up to the  
three properties in com-  
munity having an area of 332x155  
feet in the shape of a perfect  
triangle.The ground area of approxi-  
mately \$2,000,000, the L. W. Rob-  
inson Company agrees to erect  
a fireproof building on the site  
and to cost at least \$500,000. This  
may also agree to complete its  
and to move it from its  
present Broadway location within the  
first year.

DOGS HER HOBBY.

has eleven, but couldn't resist

temptation to add another one to

the collection.

Even if she did have eleven dogs,  
Miss Constance Johnson, No. 1495  
Constance, wanted another dog,  
so she took it. Eric Holm, 14 years  
old, No. 3112 Baldwin street, missed  
his dog "Cutie," but "Cutie" is  
her christened name.Miss Johnson had been working for  
a time at the Selig moving-picture  
studios. That is near where Eric lives.

Both moved in swell circles in Pasadena

and are well known socially in

Los Angeles.

Just what are the forms of mental

cruelty? There is a form of physical

violence, says Mrs. Savage.

Symptoms of mental cruelty begin  
to show some time ago and Dr. Savage  
has been called in to advise him to stop  
it. The police have been called in to stop  
it. According to the Garfield Building here,  
a well-known dentist. He lived  
until a few days ago, at the Los Angeles  
Athletic Club, and is regarded as  
one of the prominent citizens.

Before joining the growing colony

at Allerton Flats, Dr. Savage moved

Yesterday Attorney William Durham

filed a complaint for Mrs. Savage, in

which he charged her with

an order was entered yesterday

that the dentist pay it.

Just what are the forms of mental

cruelty? There is a form of physical

violence, says Mrs. Savage.

Eric Holm, 14 years old,

was taken to a police station

and a policeman with him to recover

the dog yesterday. Then to punish

him well, he appealed to the City

Prosecutor's office to have Miss John-

son arrested.

New Packing Plant.

HEMET, May 1.—The directo-

rator of the Hemet Dried Fruit Association

composed of J. D. Hersey, E. C.

Johnson, J. A. Allen and W. F.

Reidland, have decided to provide a

packing plant for the fruit of the

members of the association.

Steps are being taken to secure

a suitable location for the plant.

The plant will be built at a cost of

\$10,000, and will be completed in

two years.

The plant will be used for

packing apricots, peaches and

pears.

Thus, when you buy groceries

at a dead store you buy a good

deal of dead stock.

Perhaps they are still eatable.

They may not be dangerous as

food—but they are not to be

compared with new and fresh

goods.

The grocer who does a big business

is able to keep turning over

its stock all the time. He

not only sells all of the new brands

of table supplies, but he sells

the freshest and best products

of the old brands—seals

while they are at their

best.

The matter of patronizing a

grocer becomes, therefore, a

matter of self-interest to every

housewife. She protects her

purse from too

high prices—because the grocer

who sells a large amount of

goods in one day is able to sell

them more cheaply than if he

had to scatter the same sales

over a long period, his fixed

expenses having to be met just

as the day goes by.

The Times is therefore urging

the attention of its woman-folk

# Life's Gentler Side—Society, Music, Song and the Dance—The Theaters.

## MOVEMENTS IN SOCIETY.

Announcement is made of the wedding of Mrs. C. V. Larsen to Samuel P. Bowen. The contracting parties are from San Francisco. The ceremony took place Thursday afternoon at the First Christian Church, Rev. James J. Myers, assistant pastor, reading the lines. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen are staying at the Remsen Hotel for a few days, after returning to Los Angeles to make their home. Mr. Bowen is a former resident of this city, having been a merchant here for a number of years.

### Rose Luncheon.

Mrs. William T. Smith entered yesterday afternoon at her home in Alhambra with a rose luncheon. An effective decoration for the room had been fashioned from roses and was roomy enough to hold covers were laid for the guests. Mrs. Elmer Burgess, Mrs. D. B. Kline, Mrs. E. B. Hunter, Mrs. C. G. Cave, Mrs. M. J. Cline, Miss Fannie Cave, Mrs. Fannie Hunter and Miss Cline of this city; Mrs. A. F. Wagner of Pasadena and Mrs. M. L. Smith of Alhambra.

### Departure of the Mailes.

A large number of friends gathered at the station yesterday to see off to Mrs. Mabel Maile, who will be parted on a tour of the East, to be absent about six weeks. Many honors have been paid her in a social way, prior to her departure. Mrs. Isabel Maile accompanied her. E. R. Maile left with the Shriners on their excursion.

### Dutch Evening.

The White Shrine entertained with a Dutch evening at the Masonic Temple Friday night. A Dutch supper was served by ladies in Dutch costumes, after which a Dutch programme included, including Dutch dancing, Dutch folk dancing, reading "California," by John M. Greaney; Irish selections by Mrs. Mary Cliff Watson; illustrated Dutch reading, Mrs. D. C. van Court, and soprano solo by Miss Margaret Davis. Dutch white clover in a joyous evening. Roses and Dutch windmills formed the decoration for the hall, and hostesses for the occasion were Mrs. D. C. van Court, Mrs. A. K. Peters, Mrs. E. B. Loyd, Mrs. Kate Edwards, Mrs. Ethel Robbins, Mrs. Katherine Ruper, Mrs. Carl Wiggins and Mrs. Ada Grubb. Three hundred guests were entertained.

### Tango Bridge Club.

With her table abloom with roses, Maria Cochet in the center, and Castle Brunner in the honeysuckle trailing over the cloth, Mrs. Charles McDonald of Morgan place, Hollywood, presided over the opening of the Tango Bridge Club with luncheon yesterday afternoon. Rose cards marked covers. In the large living-room, where card tables were arranged throughout, each card table had a red-velvet cover, and upon the center table, while placed about the room were baskets of calla lilies and bowls of white American beauty roses. Bright crimson carnations, and bunches of General Macarthur roses were used in

### NO RESPECTOR OF PERSONS.

Woman Mission Worker Is Relieved of Power by Man Who Seizes Her, Assailant Arrested Later.

Though Mrs. Elizabeth Pyro, a mission worker, fearlessly treads dark streets in all quarters of the town at night, depending in part on her voice and deacons' garb to guard her from attack, her assurance fled last evening when a man seized her. In Third street, near Alameda, and after a struggle secured her purse and fled. The receptacle contained little money, but valuable papers.

Later, Patrolmen Lee and Gates entered a house at No. 326 East Third street and arrested Meregold Savela, whom the woman identified as her assailant.

### RECLAMATION DAY.

More than two hundred members of the Victor Valley Reclamation Club of Los Angeles last night performed their plans for attending the big barbecue and celebration to be held May 9 at Victorville, under auspices of the Victor Valley Chamber of Commerce in recognition of Reclamation Day.

### PIONEERS ENTERTAINMENT.

An old-fashioned entertainment will be given by the Los Angeles County Pioneers' Society at the State Federation Hall, No. 825 West Seventh street Tuesday at 8 p.m. All pioneers, men and women, are invited and will be admitted free.

### Theatres—Amusements—Entertainments

**HAMBURGER'S MAJESTIC THEATER**—Broadway, N.W. 5th St., LAST THREE PERFORMANCES—POPULAR MATINEES TODAY. Fredric Belasco Presents.

**MRS. DOUGLAS CRANE** In Louise Clisee Hause's Dramatization of Her Own Brilliant Novel, "HER SOUL AND HER BODY." PRICES: Nights, \$10 to \$1. First six rows \$1.50. Baggage Mat. Today, \$1 to \$1.

### NEW YORK WINTER GARDEN'S BIGGEST AND BEST REVUE

**Passing Show of 1913** Company of 125 and 75 Girls Popular \$1.50 Mats. Wed. Fri. and Sat.

**MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER**—Matines Today, THIS AFTERNOON AND TONIGHT—LAST TWO TIMES OF THE NEW COMEDY DRAMA, "MY SHADOW AND I."

WHERE COMMENCING TOMORROW MATINES "STOP THIEF!" In Three Acts. By Carrie Moore. PRICES: Nights, \$1.50 and 75 cents. Mats. \$1 and 50 cents.

**MOROSCO THEATER**—REGULAR BURBANK PRICES: Nights, \$1.50 and 75 cents. Mats. \$1 and 50 cents.

BROADWAY, NEAR EIGHTH STREET, MATE, TODAY, TOMORROW & THURSDAY, SECOND BIG WEEK STARTS MONDAY OF THIS SMASHING BIG MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The Gately Theater Company Presents

William Rock and Maude Fulton With Alvy Gerding, Oscar Basilio, Kitty Damer, Mary Am. "THE ECHO," of 40 in their music and fun hit.

REGULAR MOROSCO PRICES: Nights, \$1.50 and 75 cents. Mats. \$1 and 50 cents. Matinee Thursday and Friday.

**AUDITORIUM**—12 M. to 11 P.M. 6 DAYS A WEEK

5th and Olive Sts.

**Olmes** PRICES 10-20-30

Theater Beautiful

D. W. GRIFFITH'S GREAT PRODUCTION OF

**HOME SWEET HOME**

Picturing the life story of the author, John Howard Payne. Orchestra 25 per cent.

**TALLY'S BROADWAY THEATER**—833 S. Edwy, One Week Only Beginning Monday.

**DUSTIN FARNUM** IN **THE SQUAW MAN**

Shows at 12, 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6, 7:30, 9

SPECIAL MUSIC

**CLUNE'S BROADWAY**—Another Thriller

A Film Drama Replete with Action

Southern Song Trio

44 THE TATTOO MARK

Rehearsal Help First Half of Each Week—Now Paths Weekly News.

BERT LEVET'S REPUBLIC THEATER—MAIN, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH, AND 5TH AND 6TH STREETS, ONE TIME ONLY, 7 AND 8 P.M.—COME EARLY.

**A GOOD SEAT ON AN OSTRICH** 25c

Come to the Caution Ostrich Farm, South Pasadena, 101 S. Main Street. Round trip ticket including admission to farm 25c, 25c Broadway.

## Little Chats

Blanche Beacon

The "Split" Curl Coiffure

### Press Club's Scandal.

(Continued From First Page.)

when they learned more about the affair.

INSULTED, SAY GIRLS.

"We were not only beaten out of our money by the Press Club people," said Miss Betty Wells, the manager of the lottery girls, "but we were insulted as well. We were called Cox and Arms and our demands laughed at. We are not the girls to suppose they thought we would be afraid to do anything, but they were badly mistaken."

Miss Rose, another of the hel-

ligerent ticket sellers, say that when she demanded her money she was greeted with a laugh and offered a loaf of bread. "Because we were workers," she said, "they think we are too good for them."

They may be false or they may be true.

At their best these curls look more like miniature devil's horns than anything else. They are usually worn at the forehead, but the very smartest place for them is on the cheek bone, just between the eye and the ear.

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## Cities and Towns South of Tehachepi's Top—Los Angeles County News.

Pasadena.

## SOCIETY BRIDEGROOM THREATENS PA-IN-LAW.

Court Gives Menfolks Two Weeks to Show Reconciliation Is Genuine—Testimony Relates Foxy Trick of Wire Evidence—Story of How Wife Faints During Family Scene.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

PASADENA, May 2.—Less than a year after the wedding of Arthur H. Cawston and Miss Helen Hartman, June 4, last, one of the society features of the year, came a trial yesterday before Justice of the Peace Dunham in which the young bridegroom appeared on a charge of threatening to kill C. S. Hartman, his father-in-law, the complaining witness. The hearing ended in an amicable settlement, but not until the domestic difficulties which have obtained had been described in a very sympathetic manner by both men.

The chief trouble came last Wednesday night, when the father-in-law testified Cawston called him up over the telephone and told him that he was responsible for his marital unhappiness and made threats to "get" him and his whole family.

Hartman called for a policeman and handed the receiver over to him. The latter half of young Cawston's remarks were made unwittingly to the witness, a newspaper reporter. Cawston said when it came his turn to testify, was quite disconcerting, as he had not known when the "settlement" was made.

Cawston then proceeded to describe an evening a short time previously, when he said he returned home and found his wife's relatives playing at some game in the house. He said the women were so intent upon their game that he had to leave. Cawston said when this came its turn to testify, was quite disconcerting, as he had not known when the "settlement" was made.

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COMMISSIONERS' REPLY.

The City Commissioners, pressed to give an explanation as to the efficiency of the police department, yesterday drafted a reply to the communication of the Taxpayers' League, asking whether that organization means, in submitting its former statement, that it has informed the critics of former Fire Commissioner Medill. Further than that they have nothing definite to say.

A separation followed and he testified yesterday that he had no home and did not know where his wife is. He said his father's home had gone to Los Angeles. There he said, he purchased a revolver which he later gave away, so that he might protect himself against his father-in-law, who, he said, is stronger than he.

Hartman said that he had caused the action against his daughter's hus-

[Advertisement.]

State Quo.

## LAMANDA PARK KEEPS ITS NAME, TEN TO ONE.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

LAMANDA PARK, May 2.—The outcome of the meeting held here last night under the auspices of the Lamanda Park Board of Trade was a decision that the name of the town shall not, after all, be changed. After a spirited discussion, in which many residents of the place had something to say, a standing vote was taken, which stood about 10 to 1 that the name be not changed.

"The Board of Trade has accomplished one thing, anyway," said B. W. Hahn, the president. "It has obtained an audience. That is worth something. In fact, Lamanda Park has for a long time been dead and it

## Some New SIEGEL \$3.00 HATS

Ready for you today. Just opened 'em. The smartest of Fifth Ave.—

—Straws—Panamas and Feltas, Real Class,

Free!

A fancy hat band FREE with every hat. This way, boys!

Open Saturday Till 11 P.M.



**Siegel** The Hatter.  
349 So. Spring

## PREACHER SENT TO COUNTY JAIL

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE] PASADENA, May 2.—Rev. Fred R. Matthews, who last Tuesday was found guilty of cruelly beating his 14-year-old adopted son, Chester, yesterday was sent to jail. He failed to arrive at 10 o'clock in the morning, the time set for sentence, and he was severely lectured by Judge Dunham, who told him that he had been negligent in the way for which he had punished his boy. He was fined \$50 or twenty-five days in the County Jail.

Matthews asked for a new trial, which was denied. He then gave notice of appeal and set about the task of procuring a bond. At 4 o'clock he had been unable to do so and was taken to the County Jail in Los Angeles.

NECKLACE IS RECOVERED.

The Chief of Police yesterday received a telegram from the Chief at San Francisco advising him that a \$25,000 diamond necklace that was either lost by or stolen from Mrs. Frank Hogan of this city several weeks ago, the night the Sells-Floto circus was in town, has been recovered.

Another believed that Pasadena would absorb the town, but still another declared Pasadena could never be in with water. Others objected to the proposed change because they would have to procure new bills and letter heads.

Dr. E. J. Thorpe wanted a committee to decide the question, but there was no second to the motion from any of the women present and that plan was abandoned.

Another said that the town had for three years been growing, and two years ago the name of Rose by hearing the name he gave it and that if any one present could "find in his noddle" a better name, it was the duty of all to accept it and honor him for like period of time.

Still another speaker contended that there is nothing in any name except the thoughts it conveys and said that the name of the relation of Lamanda, but the thoughts of different thoughts when it is uttered.

PIER BONDS DISCUSSED.

Railroad's Attitude Means Much to City—Committees Appointed by the Chamber of Commerce.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.] REDONDO BEACH, May 1.—The Chamber of Commerce has discussed the bonding of the town for from \$150,000 to \$200,000 for a concrete pier. Committees have been appointed to confer with the City Council, which will in turn submit the proposition to President Shoup of the Pacific Electric, who will probably ask the city a price for the site of Pier No. 1.

The citizens do not favor this idea, thinking the site should be given the city if it is exposed enough for pier purposes. After Shoup's report, the following committees: Finance, E. J. Murphy, chairman; Robert C. Fritz, chairman; Advertising, J. Erickson, chairman; Auditing, H. S. McCrea, chairman; Good Roads, J. H. Cavana, Attraction, W. White, chairman; Engineering, F. P. McPhee; Entertainment, W. Randolph, chairman; Decoration, C. J. Funk; Auditing, A. L. Walton, chairman; special committee on straw hats on decoration, Dr. J. M. Palmer; special committee on Bakersfield celebration, J. S. Schindler.

NEW REPUBLICAN CLUB.

SAN DIEGO, May 1.—The Young Republican Club of East San Diego was organized last night with a charter membership of 100. E. L. Davis, chairman of the Lamanda Park Methodist Church, where the meeting was held, threw open and all were surprised to see that tables were laid for a banquet.

E. H. Hartman was the first to oppose any change in the name of the town.

"I am not in favor of a change," he said. "If the town is not fit right, make it so, but leave the name alone."

Some one else wished to start an agitation to make a park and a minor discussion then arose as to whether the town or the park should retain the word name Lamanda.

In. Nathaniel McHorney, secretary.

VENICE POLICE SHAKE-UP.

New Chief Uses Political Broom to Sweep Our Undesirable Holders.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.] VENICE, May 1.—George Netleton took hold of the police department of Venice, he immediately grabbed the political broom and started in to sweep out the Police Station. William Cavanaugh handed in his resignation. It was immediately followed by those other members of the force, at the request of the new chief. It is said that several others will soon follow.

Chief Netleton will immediately appoint a committee, then being the force will be confirmed at the meeting Monday evening of the City Trustees. He proposes to inaugurate a new efficiency test, as well as a physical examination and trial of all officers of the department.

## MUCH KICKING BY EMPLOYEES.

State Hospital Complaints Filed With Board.

Superintendent Doesn't See What It's All About.

Chino's Political Factions Still Stir Strife.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.] SAN BERNARDINO, May 1.—

Charges of mistreatment on the part of the authorities at the Southern California State Hospital for the Insane at Patton, are made by several employees, who have resigned in the past two weeks, and a letter has been sent to Chairman John F. Neylan of the State Board of Control, asking for an investigation of conditions.

It is stated that at least fifteen attendants have resigned on account of dissatisfaction with conditions and alleged mistreatment received.

Sup. Rely denies knowledge of any friction between employees and supervisors and states that resignations during the past few weeks have been no more numerous than the average.

The only fault that I can imagine the men would have with the conditions under which they work, is perhaps, the fact that we are very strict with our attendants and have many rules that they may not like.

Dr. Rely professes to have had no intimation that a complaint had been registered with the Board of Control.

Fifth Crossland, an employee of several years standing and director of the hospital orchestra, is author of the complaint. It is understood that he has been learning of the necklace in custody, but that the man insists he found the necklace under one of the seats as he was helping them down the last night.

McCarthy bought fifteen mares from Kleinmeyer, a renowned millionaire and the owner of many ranches in this section. McCarthy had the animals removed to the pasture of A. C. Zimmer, adjoining the Kleinmeyer place. Zimmer a few days later, in looking over his stock, discovered a mare, alleged to be worth \$300, missing. His asserts he found it in the Kleinmeyer pasture from which it had recently been taken when purchased.

McCarthy had taken photographs of the animals he purchased and also tried to identify his mare. With his father, brother, and the stable, they invaded Kleinmeyer's pasture and secured the mare. Later the Sheriff replevined it and it is now in a local livery stable.

The street is now dirt between the city and the ranches.

The prosecution is trying to prove that the mare was changed by the men who had with the conditions under which they work, is perhaps, the fact that we are very strict with our attendants and have many rules that they may not like.

The reduction is made on electric service for domestic use as well as power.

The reduction is divided into five classes for lighting and into seven classes for power, depending upon the amount of current used during the month.

There is now distinction between the rich and the poor. Householders who have been compelled to pay the full lighting rate are greatly reduced, while the rates are made even lower than that for lighting.

For lighting, class A, the rate is reduced to 7 cents per kilowatt hour; class B, 6 cents; class C, 5 cents; class D, 4½ cents; class E, 3½ cents; class F, 2½ cents; class G, 2 cents.

These rates will be in effect for the month of May.

McCarthy is well known in this section and has been in many horse shows.

He is a well known animal.

It is cited that one "Goodie" started a riot that resulted in the killing of four men.

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SATURDAY MORNING.

## News.

Riverside.  
ICTS WILL  
REMAIN SAME.Objections Indicate  
of Opinion.County Units With  
Gleno Clubs.Convention Inter-  
in Legislation.CONTRIBUTION  
BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH  
SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—With express  
against the present  
for redistricting the  
by districts from every  
district. It seems al-  
that the convention  
Federation of Wom-  
close tomorrow morn-  
ment showed no  
ons raised from the  
in tone, and it is ev-  
ore anything is accom-  
the line of redistricting  
will have to be presented  
form and threshed over.The varied the programs  
mission to be included  
district. Mrs. W.  
resident of the latter dis-  
in extending to the  
is to be to the  
present aqueduct, a cordial  
officials.

ATE IMPORTED.

has shown since the  
but this fact has won-  
more than it has the  
of whom are used is  
to citizens who call this  
Riverbed is always  
the convention deles-  
tous tour over every one  
or more of improved  
houses, but the great  
and the great  
owers do not look the  
local resident when the  
sun is behind theHOLDING OUT.  
Meeting of Riverside  
Doyle, who knocked at  
Los Angeles, the assu-  
southern district had  
out and Mrs. Smith  
the Bill, although ap-  
stricting, seconded Mrs.  
Hoover's associates in this city  
expressed the opinion that the state  
not in the cable was false.POSSIBLE ACTION.  
No action to attach the properties  
as instituted until the interest is  
in direct or indirect or Novem-  
ber 1 and it is likely that the deficit  
be made good before that time.The Western Ocean Syndicate  
has agreed to pay the General Petroleum  
Company \$25,000 in cash and \$10,000  
in the Union Oil option \$25,000 with  
a year. Of this sum, \$20,000 falls  
about the middle of October, and  
this would prevent attachment.

Affected Misses."

Aldillo, chairman of the  
in a lecture copies  
in stereopticon views  
under the comprehensive  
topic of contemporary  
events, heard a dramatic re-  
stating of a high order  
those presenting them.

JOSEPH JOHNSON.

Mrs. Karmi, chairman  
of civil service  
criticism of the  
claiming that  
is not reflected by  
the women in legis-  
lature.The General Petroleum  
Company, which is  
the largest oil company  
in the state, has  
discussed the legis-  
length, speaking now  
the four big bond  
the improvement of the  
roads, permanent  
ads at Sacramento, and  
station at Sacramento,  
on Francisco.Fraser Palmer of San  
Diego, occupying the  
Miss Carmel Myers,  
youngest delegate pre-  
sent, is the daughter of  
the Sons of Veterans  
on auxiliary of the  
Council.We are on the qui vive  
session to come  
will be presented the  
proposed amendment  
of redistricting. The  
ers seems likely to  
a formal manner  
in the selection  
the two biennial  
of Women  
will be held in Chicago.

## Happenings on the Pacific Slope.

## Obligation.

MAY INTEREST  
IS DEFAULTED.General Petroleum Fails to  
Meet Obligations.Syndicate's Verbal Promise  
Broken by Act.Budholders Plan to Form  
Protective Committee.BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH  
SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The General  
Petroleum Company defaulted on its May interest, amounting to  
\$25,000, the failure to meet the obliga-  
tions being due to bickerings among  
the members of the Western Ocean  
Syndicate. It had been constantly  
represented to the local officials of the  
company that the interest would be paid,  
but, even up to a late hour this afternoon,  
the Western Ocean Syndicate  
seriously impaired its credit by  
not and that the members have  
negotiated the holding of Union Oil stock  
exchanging for British Union  
shares is the undivided  
of the local financial district.  
The credit of Andrew Weil, it  
was believed, was in favor  
paying the interest, and, when other  
sources failed, he made a personal  
to raise the money, but he was  
to obtain it only on terms that  
were unacceptable to General Petro-  
leum officials.The statement shows further that  
with an increase of the average num-  
ber of miles of road operated by  
the syndicate, the operating expenses  
jumped \$754,732 and net taxes  
grew \$925,822, but revenue took a  
drop of \$2,354,881 during the period  
cited above.Oakland are Cora A. Merritt, Past  
National Secretary, Oakland; Capt.  
W. R. Thomas, Past Department  
Commander; Capt. H. C. P. Past  
Department President; Instructor; Past  
Department Chaplain; Commander T.  
H. Hood, Lyon East; Commander W.  
H. Atwood, Admiral D. D. Porter  
Post, San Fran. Royal Commander, Asst.  
Postmaster; Capt. John Taylor, H. G.  
Thompson, F. Farwell, Mrs. August  
Ever, President of Appomattox Relief  
Corps; Mrs. Florence Fleeson, Presi-  
dent, Lyon; Capt. Mrs. Helen Lu-  
ther, Mrs. Tom, Capt. J. L. Johnson  
and Mrs. Spelman, Mrs. Carrie B.  
Muller and Mrs. Sarah Farwell.

## BIG DROP IN INCOME.

Southern Pacific Railroad in  
California Reports Increase in Every-  
thing Except Revenue.BY A. P. DAY WIRE  
SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The Southern  
Pacific company is operating  
more miles of railroad in California  
than last and making less money at it, according to a  
statement made with March, 1914, in  
as the general offices of the com-  
pany yesterday. For the nine months a  
falling off of \$4,442,425.62 is shown  
in operating expenses and taxes  
as compared with the corresponding  
period of the year before. The reve-  
nue for March, 1914, clear of ex-  
penses, was \$26,677 less than it was  
in March, 1913.The statement shows further that  
with an increase of the average num-  
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to obtain it only on terms that  
were unacceptable to General Petro-  
leum officials.The statement shows further that  
with an increase of the average num-  
ber of miles of road operated by  
the syndicate, the operating expenses  
jumped \$754,732 and net taxes  
grew \$925,822, but revenue took a  
drop of \$2,354,881 during the period  
cited above.

Fifty-first.

SIX HUNDRED  
TO GRADUATE.COMMENCEMENT AT U. OF C.  
STARTS NEXT WEEK.Secretary of the Interior Lane Is  
To Be Present at the Exercises, at  
Which a Total of Nine Hundred  
Degrees Will Be Granted—Last  
Day Ends With Ball Game.

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, May 1.—Nine hundred degrees will  
be granted by the University of Calif-  
ornia in its fifty-first commen-  
cement in the Greek Theater, at 9:45  
a.m., Wednesday, May 13. The grad-  
uating class will consist of over 800,  
as compared with 329 ten years ago,  
while the other 300 are recipients of  
higher and professional degrees.The commencement festivities will  
begin May 8 with the annual senior  
extravaganza, "King Henry the First,"  
written and produced by Prof. Fred-  
erick E. Miller, and music by Milder Smith, Ralph  
M. Eaton, L. K. Newell, Kurt Stein-  
dorf, and Roswell G. Ham.The farewell banquet of the senior  
men will be held on the campus, in  
"General Hall," a pictureless log cabin  
on the bank of Strawberry Creek  
on Saturday evening, May 9. The senior  
women banquet the same evening.  
Class reunions will be held com-  
mencement week by the classes of  
'74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81  
and '82. The baccalaureate sermon  
will be preached in the Greek The-  
ater on Sunday afternoon, May 10, by  
Rev. Albert W. Palmer of Ply-  
mouth Congregational Church, Oak-  
land.The graduation class will go in  
pilgrimage on Monday morning, May 11.  
Representative seniors will say  
words of farewell at well-beloved spots  
on the campus, such as North Hall  
steps, the library, and Hearst Hall.  
The senior ball will occur Monday  
evening.The annual address before Phi Beta  
Kappa, the scholarship honor society,  
will be delivered on Tuesday after-  
noon, May 12, by G. P. Adams, assist-  
ant professor of philosophy, and the  
Beta Kappa poem by Leonard  
Bacon.The speakers at the commencement  
exercises, in the Greek Theater on  
Wednesday morning, May 13, will be  
William Warren Ferrier, Jr., '12, who  
represents this year his desire to return  
after achieving brilliant re-  
sults in the school of jurisprudence,  
where he had the honor of being editor  
of the California Law Review; Henry  
Cushman Brack, Ralph Gilbert  
Wadsworth, who is just graduat-  
ing from the College of Civil Engineering  
and Miss Deborah Dyer. After the  
commencement exercises the alumni  
will lunch under the trees in Straw-  
berry Canyon. The chief speaker will  
be Franklin K. Lane, '98, Secretar-  
y of the Senate.The day will end with the annual  
baseball game between the varsity  
nine and a team of alumni made up  
from among famous stars of old days,  
including Orval Overall, '04; William  
Forker, '18; James G. Schuster, '04;  
John Kennedy, '04; James Gillett, '07;  
William Adams, '03; and Robert  
Casey, '08.Then the teaching work of the  
university ceases for a brief period, to  
begin again on Monday, June 22, with  
the opening of the annual six-week  
summer session for which an atten-  
dance of not less than 2,000 stu-  
dents is expected. During the sum-  
mer, also, 175 students will be en-  
camped on the Coast in San Luis  
Obispo, for the annual school of stu-  
dents, a summer expedition  
of students will be sent out  
by the College of Agriculture to study  
soils, agronomy, citriculture, animal  
industry, etc.

## THREE TO ONE REPUBLICANS.

Everywhere Johnson Speaks There

Is a Scramble of the Voters to Reg-  
ister Against Him.

## BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH

OAKLAND, May 1.—The visit of Gov.  
Johnson and his running mate, John  
Ephleman, to Fresno yesterday for  
California Raisin Day did not serve  
to stimulate the Progressives in  
Fresno, and today three Republicans  
registered to every one Progressive.  
The Progressives bought the office  
of Johnson and Ephleman would serve  
to make the Progressives register, but  
hopes fell flat.

Today's registration was as follows:

Republicans, 36; Progressives, 11. The  
Progressives total 4925, and Progress-  
ives, 3428.

## SAYS WIFE NAGS HIM.

Oakland Man Wants Divorce From  
Her Because of Alleged Boasts She  
Doesn't Love Him.

## BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH

OAKLAND, May 1.—A movement

for another divorce in the Sterling

Havenes of Oakland was started to-  
day when Frank Kennedy Jackson,

department manager of the Jackson

Furniture Company, filed suit for sep-  
aration from Gladys Maxwell Jack-  
son, daughter of Mr. Harry Max-  
well and wife of Mr. George Sterling  
and Mrs. F. C. Havenes.

The couple were married June 22,

1910, and separated April 15. Jack-

son alleges extreme cruelty in his

short complaint says his wife con-  
tinually argues him into told mutualfriends repeatedly that "she did not  
love him any longer." The fatherasks for the custody of their two in-  
fant children, Bruce Abbott and

Maxwell Kennedy Jackson.

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1910, and separated April 15. Jack-

son alleges extreme cruelty in his

short complaint says his wife con-  
tinually argues him into told mutualfriends repeatedly that "she did not  
love him any longer." The fatherasks for the custody of their two in-  
fant children, Bruce Abbott and

Maxwell Kennedy Jackson.

## SPECIALLY SUMMER MAGAZINE.

## BY A. P. DAY WIRE

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Sunset

Magazine, hitherto conducted by the

Southern Pacific Railway Company,

has been sold to William Woodhead,

advertising manager of the publica-

tion.

PUT FREDERICKS  
AT THEIR HEAD.ANGELENO MADE PRESIDENT OF  
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.The State Association Discusses  
the Grand Jury System During Its  
Meeting at San Jose—Oakland Is  
Chosen as Place for Next Year's  
Gathering.

## (BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE)

SAN JOSE, April 30.—The District  
Attorneys' Association this morning  
elected the following officers: John  
D. Fredericks, Los Angeles, president;  
W. H. L. Hynes, Alameda, vice-president;  
Franklin Swart, San Mateo, sec-  
retary. Oakland was selected for the  
1915 meeting place.The present ball system was sever-  
ely criticized and the grand jury sys-  
tem and relationship between Super-  
visors and District Attorneys were dis-  
cussed.Mrs. Arthur M. Free, wife of the  
retiring president of the association,  
was hostess at the reception this after-  
noon at the Hotel Vendome in honor  
of the visiting ladies.The banquet of the District Attorneys  
was held this evening with about  
200 guests. The retiring president,  
John D. Fredericks, Los Angeles, pres-  
ident, was the toastmaster and the  
following toasts were re-  
sponded to: "Address of Welcome,"  
Major Thomas Monahan, "The Su-  
preme Court," Justice Shaw, "The Su-  
preme bench," Judge Angelotti of the  
Supreme bench; "The Province of  
the Judge," by Judge Keropian; "The  
District Attorney," by John D. Fred-  
ericks of Los Angeles; "The Appel-  
late Bench," by Judge Kerrigan; "The  
Bar Profession," by James H. Camp-  
bell. John P. Richards as the  
guest of honor, concluded the ad-  
dress.

## FIFTY-FIRST.

SIX HUNDRED  
TO GRADUATE.COMMENCEMENT AT U. OF C.  
STARTS NEXT WEEK.SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR LANE IS  
TO BE PRESENT AT THE EXERCISES, AT  
WHICH A TOTAL OF NINE HUNDRED  
DEGREES WILL BE GRANTED—LAST  
DAY ENDS WITH BALL GAME.

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, May 1.—John  
W. Logan, arrested here after his  
indictment by the Oregon Federal  
grand jury, was examined today by  
United States Commissioner Francis  
Menard. Logan, when held to answer and ordered  
removed to Portland for trial, made  
no fight against extradition.Logan was held on charges by which many prospective  
settlers were defrauded in connection  
with the exploitation of lands forfeited  
to the government by the Oregon  
and California Railroad, as open for  
settlement.Logan is said to have been the  
real estate operator in the ring which  
operated for eight years, and is be-  
lieved to have amassed a large for-  
tune.

## RECALLED OLD CASE.

PORTLAND (Or.)—No immediate  
action was taken by the Oregon  
District Attorney Clarence L.  
Reames was noticed of the arraignment  
of W. F. Menard of Portland.  
Menard is one of fifteen men indicted  
by the Federal grand jury on charges  
of fraudulent use of the mail in  
connection with the disputed  
lands of the Oregon and California  
Railroad grant. Of the fifteen men  
indicted, eight have now been arrested.  
The present grand jury, it is an-  
nounced, will investigate the alleged  
frauds further.E. Sellers, partner of Henry J.  
Harper, one of the first of the loca-  
tors to be arrested, voluntarily sur-  
rendered himself to the Federal Grand  
Jury at Seattle yesterday, according  
to advice received by Dist.-Atty.  
Reames today. He immediately gave bond  
in the sum of \$3,000 and was released.The speakers at the commencement  
exercises, in the Greek Theater on  
Wednesday morning, May 13, will be  
William Warren Ferrier, Jr., '12, who  
represents this year his desire to return  
after achieving brilliant re-  
sults in the school of jurisprudence,  
where he had the honor of being editor  
of the California Law Review; Henry  
Cushman Brack, Ralph Gilbert  
Wadsworth, who is just graduat-  
ing from the College of Civil Engineering  
and Miss Deborah Dyer. After the  
commencement exercises the alumni  
will lunch under the trees in Straw-  
berry Canyon. The chief speaker will  
be Franklin K. Lane, '98



# Market TRUSTS ROTATIONS

Stock Ribbons.

## NEW RAILROAD IN THE DESERT.

INDUSTRIAL NORTHERN TO BE BUT  
FIVE MILES LONG.To Connect Cement Deposits With  
Main Line of Santa Fe—San Ber-  
nardino and Los Angeles Con-  
nected by Pacific Electric—Line  
Fully Completed.

MAIL CORRESPONDENCE

RAY BERNARDINO, May 1.—The

Santa Northern Railroad is the

company's newest railroad.

The system will boast five miles of standard-

track, running from Victorville

south to extensive cement deposits

with which a group of Los Angeles

men, including Carl Leonard, J. S.

C. Merrill, F. H. Powell,

and McNamee, are

interested. Articles of incorporation

have been filed with the state.

The new line will connect with the Santa Fe main

Construction today crossed the city's

limits, connecting with the roads

which connect Los Angeles

and San Bernardino, building the last

five feet of track from the Little

Rock bridge into the city today.

The road will be completed

and running immediately and

will be open to passenger service in

six weeks.

WHO OWNS BAD BONDS?

BOSTON, May 1.—In C. M. Karp, New York, for or twelve years ago, as every-  
one knows, there was a lot of big  
money going on in the United  
States, and the railroads and industrial  
enterprises were doing it. Everybody  
was capitalizing and recapitalizing all  
the time. The great bulk of  
business was fairly good. Some  
of it was excellent, and some of it was  
not so good. The article concerns one  
or two cases where bonds were  
bought and sold to somebody or an-  
other.This is two cases for illustration. One  
is of a big railroad terminus in Pittsburgh, which was bondedat \$10,000,000 first mortgage to 4%  
bonds. These Wabash Pitts-  
burgh first mortgage were at a  
rate above 10%. They paid their  
interest and at the present time  
can be bought in almost any  
amount from 10 to 13 cents on the  
dollar. That is an extreme case of  
what can happen.About the same time a group of  
men bought out the old Rock Island  
Island. In doing this, they created  
a new name called the Chicago, Rock  
Island and Pacific Railway Company  
for cent. bonds of 1902. These  
were sold to the general public  
at prices ranging from 70 to 80.  
We now expect that they will de-  
cline to 60. Consequently the bonds have been  
heavily in the market at about  
60 cents on the dollar.Along with the institutions, it ap-  
peared that about \$12,500,000,  
institutions which hold bonds  
recurred in the public press,  
and about \$2,700,000 par value on  
the 1st of January, 1914, being 10%  
of the whole issue. It is an  
extraordinary large proportion when  
one considers that it is now some  
time since they ceased to pay inter-  
est, and that institutions as a rule, do  
not hold bonds or other  
property after a default.In the case of the Rock Island, 4%,  
was at \$71,000,000.On the 1st of January, 1914, there  
was a default of \$71,000,000.

TO SPOT COTTON.

CLEANSE QUOTATIONS

WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH

May 1.—New Orleans spot

10-cent cotton, \$1.00; good

ordinary, 11-12; best

selected, 12-13; fair, 13-14;

modifying, 14-15;

fancy, 15-16; choice, 16-17;

best, 17-18; extra choice, 18-19;

fancy, 19-20; choice, 20-21;

best, 21-22; extra choice, 22-23;

fancy, 23-24; choice, 24-25;

best, 25-26; extra choice, 26-27;

fancy, 27-28; choice, 28-29;

best, 29-30; extra choice, 30-31;

fancy, 31-32; choice, 32-33;

best, 33-34; extra choice, 34-35;

fancy, 35-36; choice, 36-37;

best, 37-38; extra choice, 38-39;

fancy, 39-40; choice, 40-41;

best, 41-42; extra choice, 42-43;

fancy, 43-44; choice, 44-45;

best, 45-46; extra choice, 46-47;

fancy, 47-48; choice, 48-49;

best, 49-50; extra choice, 50-51;

fancy, 51-52; choice, 52-53;

best, 53-54; extra choice, 54-55;

fancy, 55-56; choice, 56-57;

best, 57-58; extra choice, 58-59;

fancy, 59-60; choice, 60-61;

best, 61-62; extra choice, 62-63;

fancy, 63-64; choice, 64-65;

best, 65-66; extra choice, 66-67;

fancy, 67-68; choice, 68-69;

best, 69-70; extra choice, 70-71;

fancy, 71-72; choice, 72-73;

best, 73-74; extra choice, 74-75;

fancy, 75-76; choice, 76-77;

best, 77-78; extra choice, 78-79;

fancy, 79-80; choice, 80-81;

best, 81-82; extra choice, 82-83;

fancy, 85-86; choice, 86-87;

best, 87-88; extra choice, 88-89;

fancy, 89-90; choice, 90-91;

best, 91-92; extra choice, 92-93;

fancy, 93-94; choice, 94-95;

best, 95-96; extra choice, 96-97;

fancy, 97-98; choice, 98-99;

best, 99-100; extra choice, 100-101;

fancy, 101-102; choice, 102-103;

best, 103-104; extra choice, 104-105;

fancy, 105-106; choice, 106-107;

best, 107-108; extra choice, 108-109;

fancy, 109-110; choice, 110-111;

best, 111-112; extra choice, 112-113;

fancy, 113-114; choice, 114-115;

best, 115-116; extra choice, 116-117;

fancy, 117-118; choice, 118-119;

best, 119-120; extra choice, 120-121;

fancy, 121-122; choice, 122-123;

best, 123-124; extra choice, 124-125;

fancy, 125-126; choice, 126-127;

best, 127-128; extra choice, 128-129;

fancy, 129-130; choice, 130-131;

best, 131-132; extra choice, 132-133;

fancy, 133-134; choice, 134-135;

best, 135-136; extra choice, 136-137;

fancy, 137-138; choice, 138-139;

best, 139-140; extra choice, 140-141;

fancy, 141-142; choice, 142-143;

best, 143-144; extra choice, 144-145;

fancy, 145-146; choice, 146-147;

best, 147-148; extra choice, 148-149;

fancy, 149-150; choice, 150-151;

best, 151-152; extra choice, 152-153;

fancy, 153-154; choice, 154-155;

best, 155-156; extra choice, 156-157;

fancy, 157-158; choice, 158-159;

best, 159-160; extra choice, 160-161;

fancy, 161-162; choice, 162-163;

best, 163-164; extra choice, 164-165;

fancy, 165-166; choice, 166-167;

best, 167-168; extra choice, 168-169;

fancy, 169-170; choice, 170-171;

best, 171-172; extra choice, 172-173;

fancy, 173-174; choice, 174-175;

best, 175-176; extra choice, 176-177;

fancy, 177-178; choice, 178-179;

best, 179-180; extra choice, 180-181;

fancy, 181-182; choice, 182-183;

best, 183-184; extra choice, 184-185;

fancy, 185-186; choice, 186-187;

best, 187-188; extra choice, 188-189;

fancy, 189-190; choice, 190-191;

best, 191-192; extra choice, 192-193;

fancy, 193-194; choice, 194-195;

best, 195-196; extra choice, 196-197;

fancy, 197-198; choice, 198-199;

best, 199-200; extra choice, 200-201;

fancy, 201-202; choice, 202-203;

best, 203-204; extra choice, 204-205;

fancy, 205-206; choice, 206-207;

best, 207-208; extra choice, 208-209;

fancy, 209-210; choice, 210-211;

best, 211-212; extra choice, 212-213;

fancy, 213-214; choice, 214-215;

best, 215-216; extra choice, 216-217;

fancy, 217-218; choice, 218-219;

best, 219-220; extra choice, 220-221;

fancy, 221-222; choice, 222-223;

best, 223-224; extra choice, 224-225;

fancy, 225-226; choice, 226-227;

best, 227-228; extra choice, 228-229;

fancy, 229-230; choice, 230-231;

best, 231-232; extra choice, 232-233;

## Public Service: City Hall, Courts.

**SUMMARY OF THE DAY.**  
The Harbor Commission yesterday instructed the harbor engineer to prepare plans for raising Terminal Island with the silt and sand that will be moved when the inner channel at the harbor is widened to 1900 feet.

The Public Utilities Commission yesterday decided to instruct the Pacific Electric and Los Angeles Railway Corporation to install standard interlocking systems at the crossing of the Vernon-avenue cross-town line and the four-track system of the Pacific Electric on Vernon avenue.

Cunacy charges against a husband preferred by a wife were dismissed yesterday after the court castigated the woman for bringing the complaint.

Tango and rag dancing led to the breaking up of a once happy home and the couple were divorced yesterday by Judge Works.

At the City Hall.

## DREDGINGS MAY RAISE ISLAND.

## WIDER HARBOR CHANNEL WILL CHANGE TOPOGRAPHY.

Commission Instructs Engineer to Prepare Plans for Utilization of Sand and Silt Moved in Creating Greater Channel to Give Terminal Higher Level.

Terminal Island, in times past, covered in various portions at times of extreme high tides, may undergo a transformation similar to that which has taken place in a large portion of Wilmington. The general level of the lands may be raised several feet through the deposit of dredgings of sand and silt from the inner harbor. A considerable section of new land will be created, where there now exists peaceful ocean waves—that a large area may be filled in on the ocean side of Terminal Island. The general subject was discussed by the Harbor Commission yesterday and upon motion of Commissioner Gordon it was decided to instruct Harbor Engineer to take the matter up with the appropriate scale for bulkheading and filling in a large area of Terminal Island with the inner harbor dredging when the project of widening the channel to 1900 feet is carried into effect.

The area is directly adjacent to the sections to be dredged and can be used for dredging deposits to more advantage than any other section. The dredging cost to the contractors would be less than the cost to the general effect will be beneficial, as the raised territory would be in much better condition for sealer and steel manufacturers and for protection against high tides or ocean encroachments.

The channel widening is to be carried on under the direction of the commission, but the Harbor Commission will co-operate to give the best possible advantages for putting through the work.

## INTERLOCKING CROSSING.

CROSS-TOWN LINE AND P. E.

The "way out" for the completion of the Vernon-avenue cross-town line has been devised by the Board of Public Utilities. It decided at a meeting held yesterday to instruct the Southern and Los Angeles Railway Corporation to place standard interlocking apparatus in the roads crossings, to be installed at Vernon and Long Beach avenues, it also insisted that the contractor place "V" shaped wig-wag signals on the crossings of the Vernon-avenue line at Alameda street.

The cross-town line has been completed for several months, with the exceptions of its crossings of the four-track line of the Pacific Electric on Long Beach avenue, and the Alameda-street crossing of the entire four-track system of the Pacific Electric, from Seventh street to the southern city limits, a distance of about three miles. The board insisted that the same too, be in the future, and that meanwhile the cross-town line should be completed and operated for its entire length.

This was strongly opposed by C. K. Mohler, engineer for the utilities board. He declared that the city could well afford to hold out on its determination to force a separation of the two railroads, and that it be ordered to present the plans by a certain date at the board.

The proposed interlocking devices will cost the companies about \$20,000, while the proposed elevation of the tracks at Vernon avenue is estimated at \$400,000.

## CORRIDOR GOSSIP.

MINOR CITY HALL NEWS.

The Pacific Electric Company wants to abandon its track running from San Marino boulevard, Virgina street and Hollywood boulevard at Vermont avenue. The franchise is unprofitable and the service charts of the Public Utility Board show that even one bus per day is not passengers to make the franchise pay. The board demands that the company be allowed to abandon the tracks. The Public Utilities Committee of the Council yesterday recommended that the abandonment not be allowed. Property owners along the line have protested against abandonment of the service. The franchise for this line was granted to Philo J. Beveridge in May, 1910, when the territory was in the county.

The City Engineer reported to the Board of Public Works yesterday that there was no necessity for maintaining the Marion-avenue bridge since the new concrete bridge connecting the city and South Pasadena was constructed. A portion of the Marion-avenue bridge was destroyed by the recent fire, and the board instructed the engineer to use the lumber for work elsewhere.

The Board of Public Works yesterday granted the Los Angeles Railway Corporation an extension of thirty days time within which to complete

the work of paving its portion of First street, between Chicago street and Evergreen avenue. The Pacific Electric was given a like extension within which to complete the work of shifting the track and changing overhead wires to its Standard gauge line from Normandie to Arlington avenue.

The Southern Pacific is to be required by the Board of Public Works to open its crossing of its line at Roosevelt and Grand street in Wilmington. The City Attorney has given the board an opinion that the city has the right to open a reasonable number of streets across the railroad line.

C. C. Corcoran for many months past has been pressing a claim against the city for \$30,000 alleged damages to his property in Los Angeles county,

the Los Angeles aqueduct, claiming that earth and debris under the aqueduct was washed down upon his land, ruining it for agricultural purposes and filling a well. The Board of Public Works yesterday rejected the claim, the attorney declaring that there is no legal liability against the city.

The Automatic Sprinkler Company has completed its installation of fire sprinkler systems and No. 1 Pier A, Wilmington, and the work was accepted by the Board of Public Works.

The Automatic Engineers has been instructed to provide the district with the assessment district for the acquisition of property at Santa Monica boulevard and Madison street for a branch library.

Janitors at the City Hall have petitioned the Board of Public Works for an increase in their monthly stipends from \$55 to \$65 per month. They desire an increase in this time of high cost of living, and the administration themselves on the present wages.

The City Council yesterday set the 25th instant as the date for hearing protests on the gas, telephone and harbor wharfage rates.

The City Council yesterday accepted an application from the Board of Supervisors to re-erect a sign relating to the subject of a consolidation of the telephone companies. The conference will be held May 12.

Rose Hill property owners yesterday started the Fire Commission to take steps toward establishing a house and equipment in that district. The board has asked for an appropriation in the next budget for the purchase of a building for the purpose of a firehouse site and for money for a building.

The Fire Commission has under consideration an ordinance regulating the manner in which motion-picture films are shown in buildings in residential districts. It is proposed that no more than 2000 feet of film may be kept without the issuance of a permit by the board, and that the films must be kept in safe receptacles or fire-proof vaults when not being used for exhibition purposes.

At the Courthouse.  
SOTENED VOICE CARRIES STING.

## UPRAIDS WIFE FOR CHARGING HUSBAND WITH INSANITY.

Fast Kindness Forgotten by Woman Who Would Send Husband to the Asylum, but Under Influence of Judge's Castigation Couple Leave Court Together.

In a voice as soft as silk but in tones that bit and stung, Judge Jackson yesterday castigated Mrs. Ethel Allen for repudiating the words she spoke when she married Edgar Allen many years ago.

The story was before the court yesterday in proceedings for the Lunacy Commission. Mrs. Allen swore to a complaint charging her husband with insanity.

"What has base have you for this charge?" inquired the court.

"Well, he locked me in a room," was the reply.

"There must have been something else in mind to send him to Pateron," concluded the judge.

Mrs. Allen admitted they had quarreled. Ethan Allen, the son, said his parents were always nagging, always arguing, and he will tell the court.

Probing deeper, Judge Jackson learned that Allen had deeded his property at Whittier to his wife. With this wealth in her hands, she forced him to find a heart-broken tender care of when she was sick. Now, in firm, he looked vain in the sick and attention of a loving wife.

"When you're young," said Justice James L. Moore, "you took him for better or worse, promising to love, honor and obey him. You haven't kept that promise. You admit he was kind and good for you when you were young."

"I want you to get together and I want you to be a good and loving wife, keeping the promise of long ago."

Husband and wife left the hearing room in arm.

## TANGO AND RAG.

BREAKS HOME.

The marriage of Annie Briseno and Bill Briscoe was a fusion of Anglo-Saxon and Negro blood.

Both slapped each other's back, both slaps sounding like musketry and amazed the guests.

"I was just walking," Annie explained. "Just Works." And I didn't stop him back.

She got the dress, the house and lot, the custody of her child and \$10 a month alimony. She was all smiles when she left the Courthouse with a bevy of women friends.

## LIKE CHURCH MOUSE.

EVEN POORER THAN THAT.

Mrs. Alice M. Hopkins was a wealthy English widow when she died in Los Angeles in 1910.

Now they have separated and she is seeking in Judge Houser's court to recover \$2250, part payment of the purchase price of a half-interest in her home in the Spanish style, paid by Glover before she married him but with money she furnished.

She testified yesterday that Glover was so poor that she had to give him money put in the construction of the house. Now they are separated.

She alleged that Glover was to pay \$18,000 for the half interest. In May, 1910, however, the lithia company transferred its property in Riverside coun-

ty to Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-House.

Don't "Wear Out" a Cough or Cold—Smooth Out with Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-House.

to the San Jacinto Health Resort Company, and alleges that the concern never had any intention of fulfilling its contract.

The company asserts that Glover became delinquent in his payment of the contract amount due him. Henry Bischoff of San Diego, H. W. Elliott and E. W. Cunningham represent Mrs. Glover. The defendant company is represented by Walter M. Campbell.

TO TRY AGAIN.  
FILES NEW SUIT.

Young and attractive, and from a wealthy family, the allegation set up by Mrs. Hazel M. Arancio yesterday in her divorce suit against George A. Arancio appeared so remarkable to Judge Monroe that he said such a man had never before come into his courtroom. Mrs. Arancio filed for divorce upon the testimony of herself and her mother, Mrs. Josephine Miller Prown of Monongahela City, Pa., and the deposition of a physician.

Judge Monroe held that the evidence was not sufficient on the charge alleged, but that it would hold for non-support, and so advised Attorney Braden, who immediately filed a new suit.

Arancio evidently loves his wife, for he wired her:

"Telegraph if you have changed your mind. I.L.Y." The initial stand of Mrs. Arancio was "I.L.Y." In another telegram he said:

"Can't you find one speck of forgiveness in your heart for me? Do, dear, give me one more chance. L.L.T."

## STAR DIVORCE SUIT.

A week ago yesterday he was tried, Peter Cutsgaian put his wife, Lizzie, hors du combat by stabbing her more than two dozen times. Because of her wounds Judge Monroe continued the case from yesterday.

The incident of the stabbing was related to the court by Attorney Atkinson yesterday. He supplemented this by an account of the assault, which was committed upon Mrs. Cutsgaian after her return from 225 East Ninth street, where she had gone after separating from her husband.

Cutsgaian, it was stated to the court, was a sailor in the house and fervently professed for Jesus. In one arm around her neck, and under cover drew a knife, plunging it time and again into her back. Mrs. Cutsgaian's screams brought the police, but when the naked man had drawn the knife across her throat, he is now under arrest.

MARRIED IN HASTE.  
RETRAIT AT LEISURE.

Married in haste, repented at leisure. In the end, repentance at leisure seemed to fit the case of the elopement of Mrs. Edith H. Panner with a sutor in the divorce court yesterday.

The story was developed hasty under the examination of Judge Monroe. Mrs. Panner told how she had gone to San Diego two years ago to recuperate, and visited the mother of John Panner. John took her out with wine, and while under its influence she agreed to get married. When her mother discovered what she had done she took her away from her boy husband.

Mrs. Panner was then 17, and being of the age of consent, the court could give her no relief under her complaint. She will file an amended complaint alleging desertion.

SERIOUS CHARGE.  
BROKER UNDER ARREST.

Grant McCarthy, a real estate broker, will be arraigned in the Juvenile Court this morning on the charge of contributing to the delinquency of Miss Hazel Wood, a 16-year-old High School girl, 16 years old. McCarthy is in jail under \$1000 bonds. Miss Woodruff is at Detention Hospital.

McCarthy, it was said, is heart-broken over the affair. In the story of his mother in the East he has been giving her loving attention, unconscious of her alleged waywardness. In her statement to Deputy District Attorney McCarthy she made a remarkable but secret confession.

She also told how McCarthy took her to a врачи, plied her with drink, and when under its influence drove her to Grinnell Park. McCarthy is preparing to file a more formal charge against McCarthy, who is twice the girl's age.

COUP PARAGRAPHS.  
PROCEEDINGS IN BRIEF.

WIFE IS HELD IN CUSTODY. R. A. Fisher pleaded not guilty to the charge of failing to provide for his family and Judge Monroe yesterday transferred the case for trial to Departmental Superior Court as a misdemeanor.

He is accused of being a scoundrel who could not get work. He was released on his own recognizance.

Miss Fisher is one of the heirs of Arcadia Baker, who left a \$7,000,000 estate, and is understood to have a one-ninetieth interest.

## NOT HIS DADDY.

Federal grand jury yesterday returned an indictment charging persons of the State of New York and his alleged father, Doug John. The former sought to show he was born in America in 1890 and had therefore citizen's rights. A search of the records indicates that this is merely a dodge to escape deportation.

## FEE RECORD.

The fees taken in the County Clerk's office for April were the largest ever in the history of the Superior Court, according to Cashier Lampert. The total was \$12,456.65, divided as follows: Probate, \$11,456.95; civil, \$328.25; miscellaneous, \$1518.85. The one largest sum was

for the removal of a man from the

Probate Court.

Annie was having a lovely time at Gilman's. A phonograph furnished the music, and it was said that she danced the "Boys' rag" and several kinds of dances.

JOINS CHAIN GANG. Richard Dexter gained his freedom for a membership he once had to the chain gang for his sins, and when he became old he planned to provide for his child. He blames his downfall to drink. By occupation he is a furniture salesman.

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1914.—[PART III]

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Today  
of Garden

which several groups  
school will partici-  
-8 p.m. In case  
the Fourth Floor.

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Spanish Dance  
May Dances  
Fiesta Fandango  
Gypsy Dance  
Pole Dance

and bring the little  
see these dances  
in free. Seats for  
everybody welcome.

\$1.65  
in the styles that  
economy-wise moth-  
3.50—in the Buyers'

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\$1.00 Values  
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of patterns and colors  
comfortable and at  
lengthened. It's an  
Floor)

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leather, padded and  
soft and full leather  
of brown tanned leather  
with lace wrist.  
Floor)

\$2.95  
in peanut and  
with a smart plaid

12½c  
ton stockings in one  
dye. Perfect stock-  
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wool tweeds, with  
at a helpful oppor-  
on the young man's  
8 to 15 years.  
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Angeles.

Mr. Henry Delaware Flood.  
In the Realm of Local Society.  
Out-of-Town Society Notes.  
The Adventures of Kathryn.  
Book Reviews: Literature Notes.  
PART IV.  
Listers: Classified Advertising.

REAL NEWS: Fact and Comment.  
Real Estate Advertisements and  
Classified Business Directory.

The state convention of the Camarillo  
Federation of Women's Clubs was  
closed at Riverside yesterday.

A Santa Fe train killed a man near  
Barstow yesterday when he stepped on  
the wrong track.

PACIFIC SLOPE. Optimism pre-  
valled at the meeting of the County Re-  
publican Central Committee held at  
Eureka yesterday.

The police of San Francisco, &c.

agitation of the Carsonites with an  
overwhelming estimate of their own  
military prowess, while appeals to re-  
ligious bigotry have inflamed their  
passions. It is to be feared that the  
men who have fathered this move-  
ment have reared a child which may  
yet prove a troublesome and unruly  
heir.

The impression must not be derived  
from these statements, however, that  
civil war in any real sense either is  
or has been imminent.

FEAR DYNAMITE PLOT;  
"UNEMPLOYED" JAILED.

SUSPECTED plot to blow up these were White, Coyle and Devine.  
public buildings centering about The method whereby the alleged  
the postoffice, &c. The method whereby the alleged  
was never disclosed.

# Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly

Unique Magazine of the Sensuous Southwest

1914 [11th Year—New Series  
Volume V, No. 18.]

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1914.

Single Copies, by mail, or at News Agencies, TEN CENTS

## Recent Cartoons.



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Saturday, May 2, 1914.]

# Los Angeles Times

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All the News of the West.

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[410]

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Jan. 4, 1913 and May 31, 1913.

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An independent weekly vehicle of present day thought, exposition and description; a journal of views, opinion and convictions; the steady champion of liberty, law and freedom in the industries, holding up the hands of all good men and women, without distinction, who are honestly seeking to better their condition in life and to serve the cause of home, country and civilization.

The Illustrated Weekly, being complete in itself, is served in the public separate from The Times news sheets when required.

To Contributors: In submitting matter for publication in the Illustrated Weekly, you are advised to retain copies of your writings. Manuscripts accompanied by postage will be returned if not found available; but otherwise the return is not guaranteed.

For sale by newsdealers: 10 cents a copy. With the Sunday Times, \$3.50 a year; without, \$2.60 a year. THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Publishers, New Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Entered as second-class matter January 6, 1912, at Los Angeles, Cal., under Act of March 3, 1879.

## Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly

Under the Editorial Direction of

HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

Regular Weekly Issue Over 91,000

## EDITORIAL.

### A Righteous Judge.

The writer has heard in his time four great orators. One was Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the first, and the other William J. Bryan, last. They were both eloquent speakers, and much of the same temperament. Neither of them was logical in his conclusions, but very prone to indulge in the use of fascinating illustrations, palming them off as arguments.

The other two were greater than these, and were members of a law firm in Milwaukee, Wis. One was known from one end of the country to the other as Matt Carpenter, a member of the United States Senate from this State, and an orator of wonderful

He

You are not a free agent. Absolute independence is impossible in any state of society founded upon interdependence.

Complete liberty of action would permit you to inflict too many hardships upon your fellows. You are entitled to the full enjoyment of your rights, but when the unrestrained play of your will imposes wrongs upon your neighbor, we will control and correct your excesses. The twentieth century is calmly seeking a middle ground between the intolerances of tyranny and the licenses of liberty.

Rebellious against monarchy and oligarchy, our forefathers established a nation in which each man could develop himself and his fortune as far as his inherent qualities would carry him.

But in establishing the republic they granted too many legal rights which we have lately found are

11. Mrs. Henry Delaware Flood.  
12. In the Realm of Local Society.  
13. Out-of-Town Society Notes.  
14. The Adventures of Kathryn.  
15. Book Reviews: Literature Notes.  
PART IV.  
Liners: Classified Advertising.



# By the Western Sea. Land of the Great Southwest

## Southwestern Pacific Railroad.

AN DIEGO people were thrilled with enthusiasm the other day at the announcement that the Southwestern Pacific Railroad was sure to be a go. This road comes down through Colorado, Utah and the Colorado Basin to the Imperial Valley, passing through districts rich in coal and ore veins. It is to connect with the Spreckels road known as the San Diego and Arizona at Seeley.

## California Oil Business.

THE Standard Oil Bulletin gives figures showing the daily average production of oil at the present time in California to be 286,591 barrels, or about 2500 barrels more than for any previous period in the history of the industry. But the shipments keep up with the production, preventing any very large accumulation of surplus.

## Electric Power Development.

THE Southern Sierras Power Company has material on the ground at San Bernardino for a power line down the Imperial Valley as far as El Centro, and the work is expected to begin at once. The power comes from Inyo county to San Bernardino, a distance of 586 miles. This development of electric power is creating a new way of locomotion in the State in the trackless trolley. One is planned from a station in the Cajon Pass to Big Pines resort, twelve miles up on the slopes of Mt. San Antonio. This is a popular summer resort, and the line is expected to be ready for service during the summer season.

## Fine Beet Crop.

THE Anaheim Sugar Company reports the finest crop of beets coming to maturity, both in size and quality, ever harvested in the district. The company has under contract 9000 acres, and the beets are unusually near maturity for the date. The "Mother Colony" is wide awake and doing things. It is announced that the Anaheim Union Water Company has installed one more large pumping plant on its property. This will cost \$5000, to be operated by an electric motor of 150 horse power, and develop more than 300 miners' inches of water.

## California Highway System.

THE construction of the State highway system is making excellent progress. Nine contracts for a total of 53.6 miles were let the other day at Sacramento at a total cost of \$374,828. One of these contracts is in Santa Clara county, another in Humboldt, a third in Kern, two in Alameda, one in Mendocino, and two in San Diego. Another stretch between El Dorado and Placerville in El Dorado county will be let later, and the cost of this is estimated to be \$50,894. By the opening of the exposition, nearly a year hence, the State will be pretty well gridironed with good roads for the pleasure of the millions who will visit the State during that year.

## Grand Sacred Fans.

S. T. PAUL'S parish, an organization of the Protestant Episcopal church and used by the bishop of the diocese as his cathedral, is really the oldest Protestant organization in the city of Los Angeles. The foundation of this society may be said in a way to have been laid by the Presbyterian church. About the time the Civil War broke out in America a Dr. Boardman was sent out from Philadelphia by the Presbyterian board of missions and given \$1000 to secure a lot and erect a building. The site of the new church was on the corner of Temple and New High streets, where the southeastern steps ascend to the present county Courthouse. The missionary got discouraged and returned home, and in 1865 the Episcopal church sent the Rev. Elias Birdsall to Los Angeles. The American citizens of the place who had contributed largely to the erection of the Presbyterian house of worship, a good brick structure for that time, raised \$1000 to remove the incumbrance held upon the property by the Presbyterian mission board and turned the property over to the Episcopal church. Just about thirty years ago the society sold the property, and erected a new house of worship on the west side of Olive street between Fifth and Sixth, where the congregation now assembles. The real property, consisting of 120 feet frontage with an un-

usual depth and an L extension in the rear, is exceedingly valuable. The vestry has devised a plan to lease half the frontage for business purposes and thus provide funds for the erection of the new church. Of course it is to be Gothic as it is Episcopal, and the preliminary drawings indicate a church edifice almost as purely Gothic in its lines as the Cathedral of Cologne. It is planned to seat a congregation of about 1000, and the hope of the authorities is to have it ready for use by the summer of next year. The rector on a recent occasion announced that the edifice when completed would be the handsomest house of worship, not only in Los Angeles, but on the Pacific Coast.

## Heavy Tree-Planting.

IN A SINGLE week on the Nuevo rancho, in the Lake Hemet and Perris district, there were planted 8000 young fruit trees. This is all done on small farms under the stimulus of a single real estate company of Los Angeles engaged in developing large tracts within the area. According to the president of the company, during the season there have been set out a total of 84,000 trees, mostly olives and apricots. A twenty-acre fruit ranch is a large one in the district, and the farmers make a living by raising vegetable crops, including potatoes and beans, between the trees until they come to maturity.

## Get the Native Product.

IN THE issue of Sunday, April 26, The Times published an elaborate article exposing the adulteration of imported olive oil. The article alleges that this is particularly true of the Italian oils of Tuscany, usually known in this country as Lucca oil. It is asserted that last year the olive oil exported from this district to the United States alone amounted to 2,000,000 pounds more than the total production of the olive berries of the district. This is not new. More than twenty years ago the writer, then the publisher of a trade paper in San Francisco, reprinted from an English journal a similar article exposing the adulteration of these same Italian oils. The article just referred to alleged that a large English house of world-wide reputation dealing in pickles and oils had been fined for putting on the English market Lucca oils adulterated with cottonseed oil. The company pleaded absolute ignorance and innocence in the matter, but paid the fine all the same. The Lucca manufacturers denied vehemently their guilt, and when the next season's oil was being put up invited the English company to send a representative to stand over the plant, watch the olive berries go into the press, and the oil run out into his own barrels, which when full he sealed and shipped. In spite of this precaution it was alleged that the company had been prosecuted once more in England and paid a second fine for an offense exactly similar to the first. According to the article in question, an investigation revealed the fact that on a hill away above the olive presses the manufacturers had installed a tank which they filled from the other side of the hill with the cottonseed oil, and that this was conveyed to the olive press by a buried pipe which came up under a false bottom in the press. Years ago, in discussing imported oils and the California product with the late Mr. Castreuccio, an Italian from Lucca, he speaking as an expert said that although his countrymen here in Los Angeles preferred the imported oil it was because of an acquired taste, and that the native oil was far better. His view was that it was unpalatable because of its excellence, containing as it did a much larger quantity of vegetable fats than the Italian product. He pointed out the fact, known to all who have traveled in Italy, that for the most part the olive trees in that country grow on poor soil on mountainsides where no other crop can be produced. The California olive trees, on the contrary, are planted on the fattest and richest soils of the section. The California lands, moreover, are not exhausted by thousands of years of crop bearing. The comparatively small market for California olive oil and the stringent provisions of the pure-food laws of the country guarantee the user of this kind of oil an absolutely pure food. Olive oil is one of the most wholesome foods used by mankind, and it has been known as such from the times of the ancient Hebrews and the ancient Greeks to our own day.

## The California Building.

THE grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco to be in full swing a year from now is reported to be pretty well along in preparation. Several of the States have their buildings well in hand, and some of them are ready for the installing of the exhibits. May 7 ground is to be broken for the California building, which is to cost \$500,000, and will be exceeded in magnificence only by Machinery Hall. Furnished and with the exhibits installed, the California building will represent an investment of \$2,000,000. The site is a plot of seven acres, of which the structure will cover five. There will be an arcade 700 feet long facing San Francisco Bay, and the building will also contain the largest ballroom in the State. As has been suggested before in this magazine, it seems as if it would be a good thing to make this or some other building (why not several of them?) permanent features of San Francisco.

## Hitting the High Places.

THE securing of the Owens River water supply brought into Los Angeles and its environs under such heavy pressure is already creating a new era in the real estate market. The lack of water under pressure has heretofore made a multitude of building sites around the city unusable. Now these high places are becoming the choicest residence sites in the environs of Los Angeles. The Times real estate section on Sunday, April 26, printed a picture of a new home for a local railroad man on the hillside above Glendale. The home is one of much magnificence, and of still more architectural beauty, and the site is really ideal. It gives a broad outlook over the beautiful valley below, and it seems as if a habitation like this must necessarily produce an effect upon the sentiments and character of the inmates. It must inspire a love of the beautiful and a keener sense of it, but it would seem also as if it would necessarily broaden the views of persons whose daily life is spent on such a spot with such a broad vista of beautiful landscape studded thickly with beautiful homes below them, some scattered, some collected in towns or cities of not a little pretension.

## Union Oil Company Deal.

THE long-pending deal between the owners of the Union Oil Company of California and a syndicate of British capitalists and ship owners has at last been consummated. It required \$15,000,000 paid for treasury stock of the oil company to convey the interest to the foreign buyers. Of the money, \$5,000,000 is to be paid over before August 1, and the remaining \$10,000,000 within two years. This is all to be live capital, and to go constantly into the further development of the property.

## Eastport's Great Rise.

[Geological Survey Bulletin:] We are all familiar with those startling upsets in the stability of the land which earthquakes produce, but probably few of us realize that most of the land surface of the earth is undergoing almost continuous slow movement of uplift or subsidence. Geologic studies around Eastport, Me., yield clear evidence that such gradual land movement has lately been in progress there and has been one of the most recent events in the geologic story of that region, for it is known that during and immediately after the invasion of this part of the continent by the great ice sheet from the northwest the land rose somewhat rapidly to about its present position, and, remarkable as it may seem, there are good grounds for believing that its previous subsidence was due directly to the weight of the glacial ice, and that the uplift occurred in response to the decrease of weight as the ice melted away—surely a remarkable mobility and sensitivity in anything so phlegmatic and resistant, according to usual standards, as the rocky crust of mother earth.

J4301

## "Column Forward!"

### FRESH REPORTS OF PROGRESS IN THE ADVANCING SOUTHWEST.

Business is running on an even keel smoothly in an old rut. The movement is not rapid as measured by the history of last ten years in the Great Southwest, still it is good enough to maintain a sense of optimistic hopefulness. The war has had a little depressing effect on business, but as that is not reasonable it is not last.

A notable sale of the week is that of a handsome home on Elden avenue, corner Tenth street, for \$18,000.

At Santa Monica a garage has started on Pier avenue to cost \$30,000, the Santa Monica Dairy Company is to put in a new plant at a cost of \$15,000.

Fifty-six acres fronting on Washington boulevard near Culver City are reported at \$154,000. It is a subdivision position.

A notable Sixth street sale is that of Parkinson property running along a street from the corner of St. Paul and around toward Loomis street. Frontage is 368 feet by 125, and the price \$150,000.

At Pomona, a rookery of old buildings Gibbs and Second streets is being torn down for the purpose of erecting a new structure on the site.

At Exeter in the San Joaquin Valley citizens have subscribed \$6000 to install a creamery plant.

Reports from Fillmore, in the heart of the Ventura county apricot district, indicate that the crop of apricots is in excellent condition and much earlier than usual.

An important sale of orange property Pomona is reported in the transfer of twenty-two-acre orange grove for \$100,000. Another sale in the same district is a acre grove sold at \$30,000.

The most notable permit issued recently is that for the Kerchoff building the corner of Sixth and Los Angeles streets a structure to cost \$400,000.

At Porterville, in the San Joaquin Valley cattle feeders are bringing in heavy shipments of raw beef stock to be fattened. The stock comes from Texas mostly.

A feature of the new group of Polytechnic High School buildings at San Bernardino is to be an open-air amphitheater with a capacity of 10,000 people.

The owners of the Hotel Maryland Pasadena are busily engaged on plans its reconstruction in outward features the old one but a much more solid building.

In Los Angeles the contract has been for a three-story brick apartment-house the 1100 block on West Tenth street \$30,000.

The recent reopening of Cliff-top-by-Sea is resulting in the marketing of a large number of lots. The company having sales in charge report in recent days amounting to fifty lots.

Plans are ordered drawn for a two-story hotel building to be erected on Fourth and Olive streets, Los Angeles, contain 400 rooms.

At Redlands a fifteen-acre orange grove has been sold to a resident of the city \$40,000.

The directors of the Escondido Mutual Water Company have taken steps looking the issuing of bonds for \$200,000 to be in the installation of electric light power plants and other improvements.

## EXCITING PROFESSION.

ONE likes to associate with the unholy pricking experiences, wild, semi-piratical proceedings, and deeds of darkness; hidden coves and caves, the dip of oars in the blackness of night, the scudding of strange black sails, perhaps a few exciting engagements in which shots are exchanged. None of these elements, of course, enter into the present smuggling of modern ports of entry. But surely some such thing might be expected in the early part of the last century, on a coast where conditions were far from safe—so brazenly that smuggling became a profession, a thing with which the authorities were repeatedly defied to contend.

At Naples, east of Long Beach, there is an inlet which was formerly known as Alamitos Bay. A young man camping with a party at Anaheim Landing, exploring about the bay in the early 70's, found here an old skiff, in which he went up to the lagoons, came upon the remains of an old stone quay, with an immense ring and bolt, rusted and worn, and welded into the stone works, about a half-mile inland from the entrance to the ocean, on the east side of the bay. From the size and nature of bolt and ring it was evident that vessels of some considerable bulk moored here. Geographically, this point was far better suited to smuggling than either San Juan Capistrano or San Pedro. A vessel would be shot in by favorable currents, and bring up within twenty-five or thirty miles of Los Angeles. There is some evidence that Don Abel Stearns used this port to land and ship goods. The goods were received from the ships at night, loaded into the creaking carretas, and driven quietly past what are now Artesia, Norwalk and Rivera, crossing the river at Los Nietos or Downey City, to Laguna ranch. Alamitos and Los Coyotes ranches also lay within range, the latter at one time owned by Don Abel.

Spain's attitude toward external trade could not be termed generally inviting. She did, in 1785, attempt to open up an exchange of California pelts for quicksilver from China, some 9729 otter skins reaching the Asiatic port before 1890. After this the enterprise was relegated by the government to private hands and fell into inertia because of the excessive tariff, and because of ignorance in preparing the skins. But the natives continued to gather them, to be carried off later in considerable quantities by American smugglers.

The Otter of Boston, commanded by Ebenezer Dorr, reached these shores on October 29, 1796. This ship does not seem to have had for its object contraband trade. But early in the following century came the Lelia Byrd, with William Shaler in command, and Richard J. Cleveland as mate. In 1803 she rounded the Horn, and lay off of San Diego, "in need of supplies." She was, in truth, after otter skins. The uncorruptible comandante, Manuel Rodriguez, placed a guard of five men on board. He set decoys, and while members of the crew were bartering, as they supposed, in safety, captured them and paraded them in irons on the beach. The doughty Cleveland liberated his men by force, and the Lelia Byrd, shipping her port battery to starboard, put to sea past the Spanish defenses—relics of Alberto de Cordoba—pitting her six three-pounders against some six or eight nine-pounders of the Spaniards. The ship received some damage aloft, and a shot between wind and water. Rodriguez's terror-stricken guard on board the vessel, trembling amid flying iron and fear of expatriation, were set ashore when well past Point Guajarros, and immediately fell upon their kin shouting vivas for "los Americanos!"

The same persistent, intrepid little vessel, with the same commander, after a trip to the Hawaiian Islands, ran into Catalina's harbor in 1806, there "making repairs," and crossing to San Pedro. Hogs and sheep were bought openly, and paid for with American merchandise. Following this, numbers of Yankee vessels came to San Pedro. Jose Sevilla, a Monterey saddler, in need of a "job," was seized with sudden patriotism, and made petition of Viceroy Iturrigaray to be made coast guard, because it was the nefarious practice of American vessels to anchor at Santa Catalina, "ten leagues from a





"THE American Eagle screams," and when he screams it means something. He never screams without a cause, and that is the reason that when he does he means business. "A barking dog never bites," and a gabbling goose has neither beak nor claws.

Yet there are more quarrels among a flock of geese in a day than in the Eagle tribe in a year.

Do you know what took place at Vera Cruz the other day when the American Eagle let out just one big determined scream? Of course you do. It meant business, and business followed mighty quickly.

The Eagle deprecates war, but when war comes with our tribe it is war to the knife and the knife to the hilt, and turned three times around. That is the only way to make war, and the most civilized and humane way of making war. It brings the war to an end in a jiffy.

All creation knows what took place when about forty years ago France declared war on Germany, a war which was over in months, not years. When the United States declared war against Spain it was over almost before it began. That was Gen. Grant's view of war when he hurled his great army through the Wilderness because he said fewer men would die through casualties in battle than would die through fatigue, sickness and disease in battles deferred. That is the only excuse for the seizure and even destruction of private property in war. That procedure weakens the enemy, exhausts his resources and forces him to yield the quicker, thus in the

end saving the most precious thing in the universe, human life, and avoiding the destruction of more property in a long-protracted war than in one vigorously carried on.

The Eagle is for peace when it is possible, and for war only when it can't be avoided. He has sat upon his granite tower over the offices of the great journal which has taken him for its emblem, and has heard many discussions as to peace and war carried on between bright men on the staff of The Times. He remembers one such person particularly who has always taken the Eagle's view that peace should be preserved when possible, that we should pursue peace and the programme that leads to peace at all times until our path is blocked by actual war. He has heard other bright men maintain that war was never necessary, but could always be avoided without the sacrifice of national dignity or honor, and that naval equipment and army preparations were only incentives to war and that the possession of preparedness for war was sure to create war. In one of these discussions he heard one of the debaters say to the other: "Captain, you are a small man physically, and I'm a large one, but I would hate like thunder to slap your face, especially if you had a gun in your hand." President Wilson in his views of war has been very much of the same way of thinking as the person just referred to, and his Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, has been almost for peace at any price. If the Eagle remembers right, this distinguished American whose actions have now set the American Eagle screaming has declared over and over again that national honor was never imperiled by a pacific programme and that war never had been and never would be necessary to maintain national dignity.

Yet these two extreme pacifists, as the Eagle looks at things, have pursued just the very course that necessarily led to war. They were dealing with a half-barbarous nation in most of its individuals, and with unscrupulous, ambitious leaders not too well acquainted with conditions in America. Yet the Eagle feels compelled to say that Gens. Huerta and Villa have manifested more accurate knowledge of conditions in our country than some of our leading states-

men have as to conditions in Mexico. By their vacillating indefinite course pursued for the ostensible purpose of maintaining peace they encouraged the people of Mexico to think that war would not be entered into. That view on the part of the Mexicans made war as sure some day as the sun would rise every day.

The Eagle is American through and through, and loyal to the core of his heart. If war had to come the Eagle is for his country, and will not go into too fine a study of the ethical and moral grounds on which his country has gone to war. He is a good deal like that old American naval hero whose motto was: "My country right or wrong." Of course the Eagle would like his country to be always right, and blushes as much as an old Eagle can blush if she goes wrong. But in time of war he is with his country whatever the cause or pretense on which the war is made.

What a little thing has precipitated this war! And that is where in the Eagle's view a mistake has been made. He has heard the speeches made in Congress humming in to the editorial rooms of his journal, and is acquainted with all the sentiments expressed in the views set forth. He thinks a good many of them were like the cackling of geese in their lack of coherent sense, but with one of these views, that of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the Eagle is in hearty accord. The incident at Tampico of the arrest of some sailors even although under the protection of the flag, was in the Eagle's mind entirely secondary to the indignity and injuries inflicted upon scores of American citizens in Mexico during two long years. These injuries and indignities amounted to not merely the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property, but in the death of many American citizens, and in a worse fate than death that others met.

The Eagle cannot see how the President is going to make war with an individual and at the same time refuse to fight the people of the nation over which he rules, whether by usurpation or constitutionally. The indignities suffered by Americans and the contempt shown for Americans and their flag involve all factions in Mexico without exception, and whether we will or not it looks to the Eagle as if we must fight Mexicans of all factions. The Eagle deplores

the circumstances, but has keen eyes to acknowledge things as he sees them.

As the Eagle regards things across the border his conclusions are these: Whether war has been declared or not, we are moment at war with the sister republic. It will not be necessary to make a formal declaration of war. We have made up against the country and its people, in fact outweighs the declaration.

We may drive Gen. Huerta from his power, but Mexico will not be subdued. The Eagle's opinion we are in Mexico to stay. For ever? Well, that is a very long time. But in the Eagle's opinion we will be fighting in Mexico a desultory war five years from now, and once the flag of America is raised over Mexico it will come down in a generation.

Mexico has had a constitutional government at one time, never has had a stable government excepting under a strong dictator who rules with an iron hand, and not too scrupulously in his administration. Eighty percent of the people are of blood not European. The same proportion of them are illiterate. But they are a brave people and a just people, likely to sink all internal differences and unite against the common foreign enemy. The country is vast in extent and mountainous. The people have learned to live by plunder and on plunder, and takes very little to support one of the barbarous Indians constituting the vast majority of the population. They will go into small bands, in mountain fastnesses, where it will be difficult for us to find them. We may, can and shall subdue them in the end, but the end is not in sight to the Eagle's eye.

We must fight the war to the end. The question is, Will it be worth while the end comes?

Yours,

*The Eagle*  
M. MARK

## Oddities of

### WORTH VISITING.

The vraic! the vraic! O, the vraic shall be!

The theme of our song and mirth,  
When we come to gather the grass of the sea.

To quicken the grain of the earth."

A BOUT the time when the farmers of New Jersey (for instance) are beginning to lay plans for their summer campaign the farmers of Old Jersey, on the other side of the Atlantic, are preparing for the harvest of the sea. Earlier in the year the vestries were convened by ring of church bell in all the twelve parishes of the island, to decide upon the day for the great event. Later the twelve constables of the said parishes proceeded in high dignity to the Royal Court at St. Heller's, there to meet the red-robed bailiff, sitting behind the great silver-gilt mace, and to receive his



Old fashioned

approval, in the name of the King, of the day chosen.

These rites being duly accomplished, as they have been annually since the year of 1607, the given day will see a busy sight on the rocky shores of the island. All the stumpy Norman horses and two-wheel carts,

the pitchforks and sickles, all the tarpon-fins and sea boots, and most of the population will be gathered there, ready to invade Neptune's realm and cut his mermaids' tresses. It is the spring vraicing, the harvest of the seaweed, "vraic," or "Jersey day."

It is remarkable how completely Jersey and its neighboring islands are overlooked by the Americans who every year ransack the British Isles in search of the ancient, the quaint, and the beautiful. We are much too sheep-like on our travels. Mr. Cook, with his little crook, leads us like a shepherd, and we helplessly flock after him to London, to Edinburgh, to Paris, to Switzerland, to Rome, hardly venturing to nibble beside the road for fear of the schedule; and when we compare notes in New York, we find that our very breakfasts were the same.

Let me suggest that in future, when you want to cross from England to France, instead of going down to Dover and jumping over to Calais, you run down to historic Southampton—well enough worth seeing—or to sedate Weymouth, and take the comfortable boat to Jersey; and when you have to go on you can take steamer thence to Granville or St. Malo, only thirty or forty miles, and so on to Paris and Mr. Cook once more.

The Channel Islands are fuller of oddities and anachronisms than any other part of the British Isles, which is saying a good deal. The very climate is an anomaly.

You find there in winter the flowers and plants that you may see in Florida or Southern California—pampas grass, palms, eucalyptus, magnolias. You may see three-story houses hidden beneath blossoming vines.

When London and New York are deep in snow or slush, you may see acres and fields of jonquils and narcissus, tossing their golden locks in the breeze. This remarkable climate arises partly from the Gulf Stream, and, in the case of Jersey, partly from the configuration of the island, which slopes from high cliffs on the north down to sea level on the south, shutting off cold winds and making of this little territory a kind of forcing bed.

Jersey is famous for five products—cattle, the



## THE LANCER

"WELL, dearie, how's your poor foot?"

She was a nice cheerful-looking girl and there was a wealth of sympathy in her question.

"Fine and dandy," answered the tall thin young woman, with obvious heroism. "Them bunions is stubborn, ain't they?"

I had an uncomfortable sensation of eavesdropping, of intrusion upon a great private tragedy. Seated behind them on a red-plush dust-laden car seat, immersed in a Times special edition and the portending war, I realized that feet are a greater national tribulation than war.

Feet are one of life's most serious burdens, most persistent handicaps. The human being who can honestly claim to be entirely comfortable about the feet is rare. They thrust themselves upon our consciousness at all times.

The world is full of feet, mostly mean feet. Those people who believe that we get our hell as we go along in this world mean briefly feet. They dominate our lives to a ghastly degree, hamper our greatest enterprises, ruin our peace of mind, spoil our beauty. And they are a burden we must bear alone. Every man knows his own feet.

Feet at their best are a grave responsibility, at their worst a tragedy. A hundred million corn plasters are sold every year, thousands upon thousands of chiropodists make a luxurious living, and there are about

5000 inventions appertaining to the woes of feet.

### Young and Innocent Feet.

HERE is a time in most of our lives when our feet are young and innocent, cornless, bunionless, even beautiful. How short, how sweet a time is that! The whole tendency of feet is toward depravity. They seize upon every opportunity to become deformed, and those that reach maturity unblemished, irreproachable, are unique among feet.

Yet seeing that we all get a decent start, it is curious that we have not yet learned to rear our feet in the way they should go. It is obvious that our feet suffer from defective upbringing, erroneous treatment. The only sane, presentable, well-disciplined feet are found among the savages, the uncivilized tenants of the globe. The civilized foot is a discredit to civilization, second only to the civilized stomach.

### Temperamental Feet.

HE fact of the matter is our feet are too jolly temperamental. They have moods and sulks, nasty tempers, odious premonitions, and a strange disinclination for work. There is nothing modest and retiring about feet. They assert themselves with vulgar and peevish arrogance and forever demand attention.

If they possess a corn, a bunion, a chilblain, an ingrowing toe nail or a callous spot, they can think of nothing else. They are suffering from the modern tendency for self-expression in a virulent degree.

They demand special foot-baths, special manicuring (oh, very well, pedicuring, then,) silk socks, a vast variety of boots at all of which they complain violently, abnormal rest hours, hot-water bottles, most of which are very bad for them, like candy and ice cream for spoiled children, and they lead us the devil of a dance if they don't get 'em.

Members of the House of Commons in England have recently been compelled to get up a petition to have the ventilation of the historic chamber altered because their feet don't like it. They say the present method leaves their feet cold and that the latter promptly lodge a protest by making corns were busy prophesying rain and then

their heads and stomachs ache. Which can easily enough account for some of the turbulent legislation that gets bungled through over there. How can a member of Parliament with cold feet and a headache be expected to see the justice of female suffrage, for instance?

Why should our feet be allowed to interfere in legislation in this way? If they get cold or uncomfortable they upset our whole constitution. No other part of our anatomy is allowed to take such indefensible liberties.

And instead of putting down this arrogance, what do we do? Behold a long line of advertisements in the newspapers for foot-ease, powders, perfumes, lotions, with special textiles for socks, special leathers for shoes—sheer disgusting pampering!

Yet, with it all, every man is ashamed of his feet. Nothing would induce us to exhibit them to the world uncovered. Even at the beach we hurry up and get them under water or neatly buried in the sand.

### Amiable Donors.

IT IS interesting, by the way, to observe the sort of men that donate the sporting trophies and the sort of men that win them. They are totally distinct classes of persons and rarely overlap. Rich and rare and plentiful are the various cups and trophies donated for the numerous golf tournaments at the country clubs, and with pathetic regularity it is the rich dubs that donate the prizes, the arrogant star players that win them. It has almost become a recognized fact that an amiable donor cuts no ice in the game—he makes up with charm and sociability, generosity and enthusiasm what he lacks in skill. When, on the other hand, a scratch player figures as donor of cup, we immediately have serious misgivings that he is going off his game, poor wretch. When a rising golfer blossoms forth as honorable donor we sigh mournfully, feeling that he has thereby blasted a promising career.

### The World's Troubles.

IT IS easy to believe that feet are at the bottom of most of the world's troubles. President Wilson, as likely as not, refused to recognize Huerta on a day when his corns were busy prophesying rain and then

hated to go back on his word. It was certainly a strike on the part of the young feet that prolonged the agonies of the war for the British.

Many a divorce, nay, even murder, can be traced to feet. A rebel great in ruin the sweetest disposition.

A model of Queen Elizabeth's foot Tower of London throws a light upon a story that is positively staggering. Never she was a virgin queen. No wonder her temper was so uncertain, her charms elusive. It is a poor, distorted, hideously malformed!

• • •

### Misguided Gentility.

BUT to turn to a happier subject, that of a nice, amiable gentleman at one of the country clubs who is casting his pity upon the various little social circles who never seem to get acquainted with another. He views with great concern cold reserve, this apparent waiting introduced, this lack of inter-clique duality, and he feels that it should be ended without delay. To which end kindly soul and his still more kindly pen will contribute a beautiful golf trophy, conditions for winning this most desired vessel call for a highly developed acquaintance disposition in that it will go to a man who has played the most matches during the season with the greatest number of different players!

Our hopeful friend came here from East not long since and there is an idiot he doesn't know. He is banking on sweet democratic brotherly love and cannot conceive that those little circles should not be aching, longing, languishing to know one another.

But as a matter of cold, cruel, brutal reality they wouldn't know one another for wealth of the Indies. They despise each other with scornful disapprobation socially impossible and when they happen to meet in big tournaments a restful, hard golf match becomes a contest of suppressed violence, armed neutrality, murderous bitterness. The man that undertakes to cultivate brotherly love into our diverse country clubs must be prepared to meet a snub of his life. And he himself will find that he is painfully unwelcome in any

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Book Reviews: Literature Notes.

PART IV.

As say the high not go by is the such ever notice evolv with magnificence. But histori Jersey seven thirty of its rule a subject seymo

JOINS CHAIN GANG. Richard Dexter exchanges his freedom for a membership on the chain gang for nine months because he failed to provide for his child. He blames his downfall to drink. By occupation he

NOTE FOR DADDY.

## Oddities of the Island of Jersey. By J. S. Chase.

### WORTH VISITING.

The vrailc! the vrailc! O, the vrailc shall be  
The theme of our song and mirth,  
When we come to gather the grass of the  
sea.

To quicken the grain of the earth."

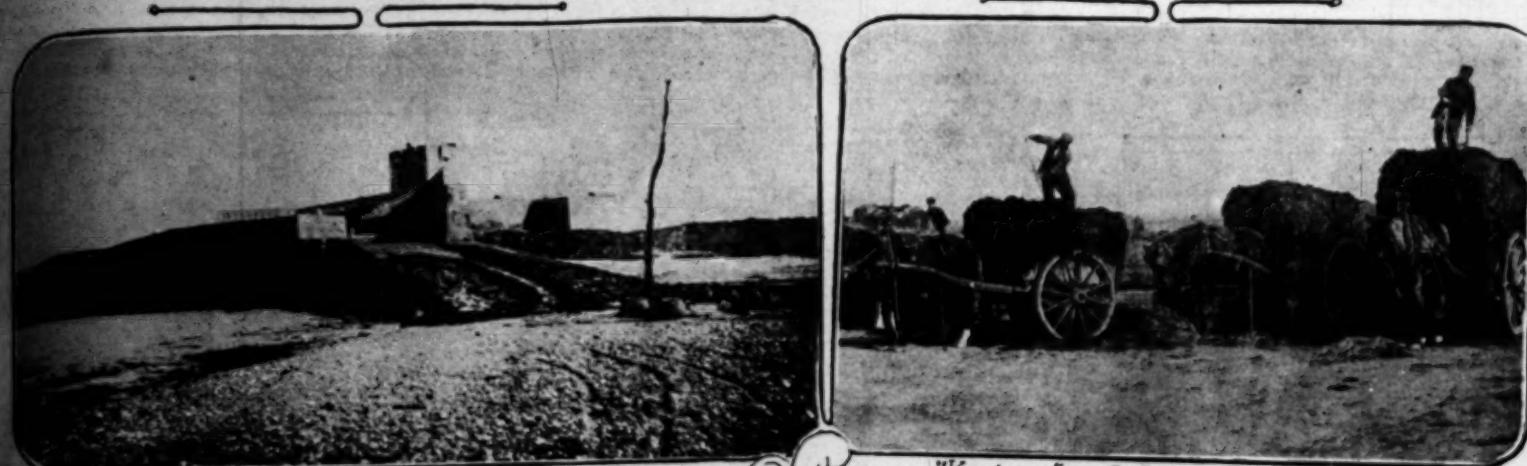
**A**BOUT the time when the farmers of New Jersey (for instance) are beginning to lay plans for their summer vacation, the farmers of Old Jersey, on the other side of the Atlantic, are preparing for the harvest of the sea. Earlier in the year the vestries were convened by ring of church bell in all the twelve parishes of the island, to decide upon the day for the great event. Later the twelve constables of the parishes proceeded in high dignity to the Royal Court at St. Heller's, there to meet the red-robed bailiff, sitting behind the great silver-gilt mace, and to receive his

fruit, flowers, potatoes and cabbages. The Jersey cattle need no one to speak their praise. The fruits and flowers you may buy, if rich enough, and if not you may admire through the windows of the exclusive shops of Regent street and Bond street. The "grain of the earth" referred to in the verse printed above must be taken in a figurative sense, for potatoes, not grain, form Jersey's staple crop. Most of the "bashful young potatoes" of W. S. Gilbert's "Patience," that arrive in time to go with the spring lamb and green peas to the dinner tables of Britons have filled out their jackets in the warm Jersey soil. But like most other things, the Jersey potato is degenerating, if I must believe the old Jerseyman whose cosy parlor behind the Pomme d'Or was my usual evening house of call. "They're not what they used to be, sir, not since they use the vrailc on 'em. Why, they did use to be that rich they'd eat like chest-

hire thrives upon anomalies; and so long as a thing, however illogical, does its work fairly well, it is let alone, and the older it is, the more it is regarded with affectionate pride. When, in the thirteenth century, the islands chose to abide by their old allegiance to the Norman dukes, and so passed under the rule of the English kings, they asked, and were allowed, to have their own "States," or Parliaments, and this privilege has never been interfered with. They enjoy all the benefits of republics, together with the protection of the empire. They even have their own coinages, on which appear their ancient escutcheon, the three leopards of Aquitaine and Normandy. They use also their own weights and measures. You buy your apples by the sixpence and your land by the vergee. The transactions will probably be conducted in French; for the apples with Mme. Tricot, whose face beams on you from under her

seen troublous times. When, in 1274, Bertrand Duguesclin laid unsuccessful siege to the castle, it had already a record of four centuries of hard knocks given and received; while in the next 400 or 500 years it played a good part in the more or less constant scuffling between France and England. It would be strange if it were otherwise, the island being so much nearer the former than the latter country.

On the spot where St. Heller had his hermitage, a Norman noble, descendant of the pirate chief who had ended the holy man's career, built in the year 1126 a small but beautiful Abbey, in expiation, though somewhat late, of his ancestor's crime. For 400 years the bells of the Abbey rang out over the stormy sea and stormier times, and then were taken down, by order of the King, to be sold to help to provide funds for fortifying the promontory on which the abbey stood. But the bells were wrecked in a



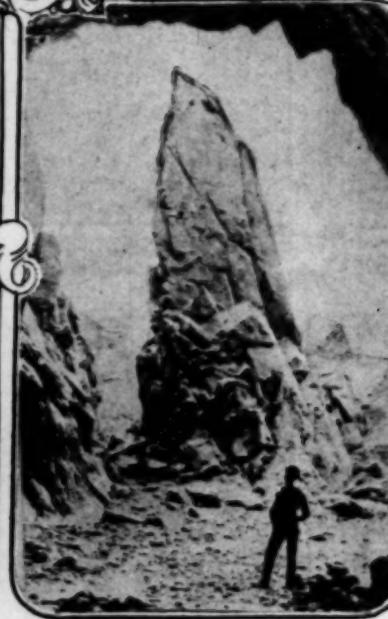
Old fortifications near St. Aubyn.



"Vraicing" in Old Jersey.



Jersey cabbages.



Rocky coast of Jersey.



Jersey woman and Jersey cow.

on his word. It was a  
the part of the yeoman  
the agonies of the la-  
nay, even murder, can  
A rebel great too  
disposition.

Elizabeth's foot in  
throws a light upon  
slightly staggering. No w  
a queen. No wonder  
certain, her charms  
or, distorted, hideous  
single joint that is

• • •

happier subject, than  
gentleman at one of  
is casting his eyes  
little social cliques  
get acquainted with  
with great concern  
apparent waiting to  
look of inter-clique  
that it should be re-  
To which end is  
still more kindly pos-  
beautiful golf trophy.  
ing this most desir-  
highly developed gen-  
in that it will go to  
the most matches of  
the greatest number  
I came here from  
and there is an an-  
He is banking on  
brotherly love and  
at those little elec-  
longing, languish-

cold, cruel, brutal  
one another for  
They despise one  
disapprobation as  
when they happen-  
a restful, harm-  
contests of suppres-  
munity, murderous  
that undertakes to  
into our distant  
prepared to meet  
he himself will be  
welcome in any set-  
Jersey is famous for five products—cattle,

the Delaware Flood.  
in the Realm of Local Society.  
Out-of-Town Society Notes.  
The Adventures of Kathryn.  
Book Reviews: Literature Notes.  
Art IV.  
Linen: Classified Advertising.  
ENT V.  
Daily News: Fact and Comment.  
Real Estate: Advertisements.  
Business and Personal.

Hill Street  
by F. A. Taylor  
Finally Located  
Supply Co.  
and business

nuts. Cheap they was, too, tenpence or a shilling, maybe, the cabot. But the rich Lunnon folks do get 'em all now, and it ain't for the likes of us to put fork to 'em."

As for the cabbages, what does the reader say to cabbages on stalks eight or ten feet high? He will probably say that they cannot be the ordinary round vegetables that go by that name; yet they are. I suppose it is the climate and soil that make them go to such lengths, or perhaps the vrailc. Whatever it is, I should like to bring them to the notice of Luther Burbank, and he might evolve a cabbage tree say fifty feet high and with a head in proportion. It would be magnificent for shade purposes, too.

But more interesting, perhaps, are the historical, legal, and antiquarian oddities of Jersey. The little island, twelve miles by seven, and the sister island of Guernsey, thirty miles away, have each a Parliament of its own. This might seem to be home rule gone mad; but there are no more loyal subjects of the British crown than the Jerseymen, as they have often proved during the wars with France. Somehow, the em-

starched Breton headdress; and for the land with M. l'Avocat, in his little green-shuttered den overlooking the gray old church of St. Heller's, which, dedicated in the year 1341, is the youngest of the twelve parish churches of the island.

St. Heller himself is said to have come by his death in the year 559, being killed, while preaching, by pirates who were angered by his rebukes. Piracy and smuggling appear always to have been a weakness of the islanders, who were certainly placed in a tempting position for such practices. But piracy takes another name when kings legalize it, as Charles I did in favor of his well-beloved George Carteret, vice-admiral" and Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, on whom were bestowed "the entire power and jurisdiction over all things in the sea, including not only ships and men, but all goods, wafis, flotsam, jetsam, or lagons, all treasures cast ashore by accident, such as whales, porpoises, dolphins, rigs, grampus, and all other fish whatsoever."

Or the whole, the good people of Jersey and their old castle of Mont Orgueil, have

great storm, and sank to the bottom of the bay. They may still be heard tolling (by persons of sufficient faith) at the approach of a storm; and they say that the fishermen of St. Ouen still go down to the shore before putting out to sea to learn whether the bells are ringing.

Perhaps the most notable legal oddity of Jersey is the survival of a very ancient usage called "Clameur de Haro." It is in effect a legal injunction which can be used by anyone whose rights are invaded. The aggrieved party, having two witnesses, sinks on one knee and addresses his enemy in these words: "Haro! Haro! A fide, mon prince! on me fait tort!" and then, rising, commands: "Je vous ordonne de quitter cet ouvrage." If the aggressor refuse to desist, he is in contempt of the King's authority; and on the other hand, anyone wrongfully using the Clameur is punishable by fine.

There are many quaint usages also in the terms of the grants of the manors of the island. That of Rozel, for instance, was

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIFTEEN)

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The recent convention of the Camerina Federation of Women's Clubs was closed at Riverside yesterday.

A Santa Fe train killed a man near Barstow yesterday when he stepped on the wrong track.

PACIFIC SLOPE. Optimism prevailed at the meeting of the County Republican Central Committee held at

agitation of the Carsonites with an overwhelming estimate of their own military prowess, while appeals to religious bigotry have inflamed their passions. It is to be feared that the men who have fathered this movement have reared a child which may yet prove a troublesome and unruly heir.

The impression must not be derived from these statements, however, that

FEAR DYNAMITE PLOT;  
"UNEMPLOYED" JAILED.

SUSPECTED plot to blow up these were White, Coyle and Devine.

Ha

# From the Tops of the Andes. By Frank G. Carpenter

## Pampas Pastures.

### FARMING AT 13,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

WHAT THE PERUVIAN CORPORATION IS DOING—A TALK WITH HARRY V. HARLAN, OUR AGRICULTURAL EXPERT—ANIMALS WHICH THRIVE AT TWO MILES AND THREE MILES ABOVE THE SEA—LLAMAS AND THEIR BURDENS—ALPACAS WHICH ARE SHORN EVERY TWO YEARS—THE VICUNA AND ITS COSTLY "UR"—MIGHTY GLACIERS AND VOLCANOES.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

SICUANI (Peru)—I am at Sicuani, a little town on the great plateau that lies between the two ranges of the Andes. This plateau runs north and south for a thousand or more miles through Ecuador and Peru. I am now at the southern end of it, several hundred miles south of the region I have described in my letters from Cerro de Pasco. To reach Cerro, I had to cross the mountains at an altitude of 15,000 feet. The pass by which I came here is only 1000 feet lower, and it was through a driving snowstorm that I sild over the

Julia, a town a short distance from Lake Titicaca. The latter journey required a full day's railroad travel. During it I crossed the pass of Crucero Alto, and in coming down to Julia fell to a height of a little less than 13,000 feet. The high altitude affected me, and I felt a slight touch of soroche at the hotel where we stopped overnight. Julia is the junction where the Southern Railroad divides, one branch going southward to Puno on Lake Titicaca, and the other northward over the great plateau to the valley and ancient city of Cuzco. This journey is made by the express in one day. The ordinary trains take two days, and therefore after nine hours from Julia I have to stop over night at Sicuani. Tomorrow I shall resume my journey to the famed city of the Incas, which is about 100 miles further on.

#### Some High Mountains.

I have already described the ride over the Peruvian desert from the ocean to Arequipa. The journey from there to the top of the mountains is even more wonderful. You start from the level of Mexico City and wind your way around Mt. Misti, which is

these mountains rise up like a great white rampart of irregular shape, kissing the sky; and again they extend in a saw-tooth construction as far as your eyes can reach.

The vegetation changes the moment you near the top of the Andes. As you climb the western slope at an altitude of two miles or more the grass begins to sprinkle the semi-arid hillsides, and when you cross the pass and come down to the plateau you are in a region of sod covered with tufts of wiry grass which are too coarse for anything but the llamas. The plateau itself is covered with flocks of sheep and alpacas. There are herds of cattle and you see droves of llamas loaded with goods of one kind or another being driven along. There are Indian villages at every few miles, and in places the pampa is spotted with low mud huts roofed with straw, each of which is the home of an Indian who grazes his alpacas and llamas near by. Everywhere on the sides of the valley are the remains of the cultivation of the Incas. There are terraces that run from the plateau for thousands of feet up the mountain. These terraces were walked with stone, and where

plains are covered with native grass which are short and close to the ground. Scattered over them are the tufts of grass, the new sprouts of which are eaten by the stock and the coarser shunned by the llamas. Here and there near every Indian hut is a small patch of potato or quinoa or barley, and there is no doubt but that the whole region might be plowed up and greatly improved.

And this brings me to the movement for the improvement of the high plateaus of the Andes, which has been inaugurated by the Peruvian Corporation, a British company that has charge of the railroads for the government. This institution has sent to the United States for one of its agricultural experts, and he is now experimenting here in different places to find out the best grass and best grains to be grown upon the plateau. The man chosen was Harry V. Harlan, the agronomist in the barley investigation of our Department of Agriculture. He came here seven months ago and is already making good progress. I met Mr. Harlan at Julia, and went with him to some of the experiment stations. He has one little

plot

of the



# The Sandman's Victim. By J. L. Sherard.

## BILLY PLANS A COUP.

"Now, son, ain't this a pretty mess for the old man to be in?" complained Sheriff Gunter, garnishing the question with a picturesque flow of expletives. "Here I've been waitin' and hopin' six long year for Red Snapper to cross the line, and Weldon county all the time as peaceful as a meetin' of the Sunbeams. But soon as this measly rheumatism gets me in its grip, over into my territory salls this serpent of a sinner and flies the Jolly Roger in my helpless face and gives the horse laugh to me good and strong. Ouch!"

"I'm mighty sorry you're laid up, sir," sympathized Billy Moran, his deputy, suppressing his amusement over the mixed metaphor. "But remember I'm still on the job. Everything's ready for the trip. I'm goin' right down into the Silver Creek country and round up the rascal if I can."

"Got your posse ready?"  
"No," faltered Billy. "I thought it was my job."

The Sheriff looked at the young man through narrowing eyelids. The boyish face, the delicately molded features, the soft spoken voice, the general impression of immaturity, all betokened an amazing lack of preparedness for the hazardous venture of yoking Justice and the elusive outlaw, but in the steady blue of Billy's eyes there came a glint that gave the older man some measure of reassurance. Besides, he doubted if in all the population of the little county seat there remained enough real fighting men to assemble a respectable posse, so painfully monotonous had been the long reign of peace.

"Good luck to you, son," the Sheriff acquiesced doubtfully, shaking the boy's hand as heartily as his rheumatism would permit. "Go after him, but be almighty careful. I'll manage this end of the line as best I can."

On the street the first person Billy met after his interview with the Sheriff was Joe Lundy.

"Congratulations, old man!" greeted Joe effusively. "Here's your chance to make a rep for yourself. Sorry Mr. Gunter is out of commission, but, 'twen you and me and the gate-post, it's a lucky thing for you. Gives you a shoving, you see—a thing you've never had. Don't let Red fly the coop and rob you of that fine string of rewards. S'long and good luck, me boy."

Joe's manner was enthusiastically encouraging. With a merry whistle he continued his way down the street and turned into the office of The Lantern.

Outwardly the two young men were decidedly Chesterfieldian in their manifestations of mutual deference, but beneath the surface there had existed for months a silent, persistent, increasing antagonism growing out of a dual contest over the heart and hand of Miss Dulcie Lathrop, whose father ran an alfalfa farm in the valley.

Bud Simmons, otherwise known as Red Snapper in the criminal annals of two States, had pursued his destructive course for a number of years untouched by the iron hand of the law. There were those, indeed, who outstripped him in the enormity of their offenses—specialists in crime they were—but as a jack of all crooked trades he held the belt as the most versatile sinner to be found for many leagues around. Here a bank job, there a hold-up of some unlucky individual, over the way the looting of an obscure postoffice, with an occasional venture in smuggling and blockading on the side, et cetera, with the emphasis on the latter, the Snapper was more elusive than the proverbial flea. Many a time the officers of the law had closed in on him, having him hermetically sealed in some mountain retreat, only to find when they narrowed the circle down to the center that by some magic process he had removed the seal, restored the impression as it was before, and evaporated as quickly as an ounce of volatile spirits in the summer sun. Rewards kept accumulating until the aggregate amount now was more than a thousand dollars.

Weldon county had never before been disturbed by the ubiquitous and iniquitous Simmons, though it lay in a long stretch of barren land and rich valley adjoining the kingdom he called his own. There were two reasons for this—it was a poor country

with the exception of the narrow valley, having a small county seat and no railroad, a sparse and shiftless population, and its topography did not offer flattering chances of escape in case of dangerous pursuit.

Billy could not understand why Red had chosen this new field for his operations unless some one in Rockdale had tipped him promptly as to the helpless condition of the Sheriff.

The thought that such might be the case—there could be no other reasonable theory—stiffened the deputy's determination to make good in this crisis. A dark flush crept over his face as he rolled the reflection over and over in his mind, and his resentment became tinged with a dash of bitterness. He knew very well that many people—encouraged by those who did not like him—secretly, if not openly and frankly, put him in the tin soldier class. Some uncomplimentary person had even gone so far as to dub him "a college-bred mollycoddle."

"It's the last laugh that counts." His teeth came together with a savage click. "Let 'em remember that!"

Some fifteen miles below Rockdale, Silver Creek Valley merged into a wide swamp, fully a mile across, and it was there that Red was reported to be in hiding. In fact, in order to herald his presence in the country, he had made a foray up the creek and rifled the cash drawer of the supply store on Mr. Lathrop's farm, leaving on the door a whimsically expressed message cautioning the proprietor not to accuse an innocent person of the offense. It was signed simply "Red Snapper."

Billy carried provisions enough to last a couple of days. A mile above the swamp he tethered his pony in the bush where the animal could graze and get water to drink. Then he circled around until he came to a long sweep of barrens covered with thousands of boulders of a dull whitish color that glistened in the morning sun like a great field of ice. Under cover of the rocks and the occasional patches of scrubby vegetation he reconnoitered the outlying territory.

The deputy decided that it would be suicidal to attempt to explore the swamp as he would have such an unequal chance with his quarry. From the shelter of the rocks he could pursue a waiting game, and it would then be comparatively easy to get the drop on Red in case the outlaw left his hiding-place. From his position, too, he could command a clear view of every probable way out, across the barrens or up the valley, a rugged low-lying ridge of rock, with precipitous sides, sweeping around the swamp on the other side of the stream and making egress in that direction practically impossible except on foot.

It was now mid-day. The heat of the sun drove Billy close into the shadows of the great rocks, and only at intervals did he creep out on hands and knees to satisfy himself that Red had not left the swamp. In the middle of the afternoon, cramped and drowsy from his long vigil, he stretched himself at full length on the sparse grass for a moment of relaxation.

A silvery peal of laughter aroused him from his drowsiness and brought him to his knees with a start. He had been caught napping and had not noticed the approach of the stranger.

"Come, kid, lay aside them popguns and let's have a talk," invited the man with an amused smile, taking careful appraisal of the deputy.

Billy's hand edged imperceptibly toward his holster.

"None o' that, Willie!" cautioned the outlaw, whose tone suddenly became harsh and imperious. "You're dealin' with Red Snapper now. Hands up! I'll tend to the job for you." He enforced his command with the aid of an ugly looking weapon.

When Billy, taken completely off his guard, had been disarmed, the outlaw's manner resumed its original suavity.

"That's right, kid," he continued. "I had a hunch that you was a good boy when I first laid my eyes on you. Now give me that little silver star and then you can run along to mommer."

Billy was forced to surrender his badge of authority.

"I reckon that'll do for the first lesson," laughed Red. "Come back tomorrow, kid, early, and we'll have an all-day picnic, and

rasberry pie. I'll keep this grub for you till you git sumpin' better."

Billy cursed himself bitterly for his lack of precaution. He began to realize, as he had not done before, what tremendous difficulties were involved in his self-appointed task.

But what else was there for him to do? It would take two days at least to get a posse of trained man-hunters from other points to assist him in apprehending this daredevil, and in that time the culprit would be well out of reach of his pursuers. It was plainly up to him to make good or be everlastingly disgraced.

As Billy retraced his steps to where he had left the pony the last thing he heard was the maddening echo of the outlaw's laughter as it carried clear and strong up and down the valley. To his further dismay, the pony was gone, spirited away by the cunning hand of the bandit.

The feeling of rage at being outwitted so cleverly and so easily soon gave way to a sense of the deepest humiliation. What would the people of Rockdale and in the county say if they ever got wind of it? He madly resolved that they should never know, that the insult should be avenged if he had to dedicate the remaining days of his life to it.

Already tired and dispirited, the long trudge home a-foot over broken fields and rough roads was a painful thing to undertake. But Billy started out doggedly and reached the shelter of his room shortly after midnight. How thankful he was that the night was cloudy and the moon mercifully hidden from view!

In spite of the mental upheaval caused by the day's adventure, utter physical exhaustion claimed its toll, and the young man slept soundly, lying at full length across the bed without removing his dust-covered clothes.

Hours after the rising sun flooded the east window and aroused him from his deep slumber. He got up immediately, bathed his sticky face and felt refreshed.

Upon reflection he decided that it would be best to make a virtue of necessity and appear on the streets as usual just as if nothing out of the ordinary had happened and all his plans were moving smoothly toward the capture of the outlaw. He would need time, perhaps the entire day, to work out a solution of his difficulty. He would report to the Sheriff, too, during the morning, so as to satisfy his anxiety.

He did not go to breakfast, but sauntered down to Cowan's drug store for a dope and to swap the usual gossip with the loungers around the corner store.

It struck him at once as being strange that no one asked about his trip into the Silver Creek country, for it was generally known that he had left in the early morning hours of the preceding night, but he did not fail to read on the faces of the few people in the store an unmistakable air of subdued expectancy. He could not fathom its meaning.

As he turned to address the clerk, Joe Lundy arose from his seat at a table in the rear of the store and walked up to Billy, a curious smile lighting up his mischievous face.

"Why, what's this tagged to your back, Billy?" he asked, at the same time unpinning a scrap of paper from the tail of the deputy's coat.

Joe glanced at it hurriedly and then handed it over to Billy. "Excuse me," he said. "It's meant for you." He dropped back with an audible snicker.

Billy read the scrawl slowly, a deep flush suffusing his pale face. It was from Simmons.

"Dear little willie: Rale offissurs never sleeps. You better Watch red Snapper or he'll fill yore eyes with sand and Carrie you off and hold you for a big ransom if you is with it. Hees got Another day in yore jack Rabbit county and you better Watch out—the Sand man aleass red Snapper."

As Billy finished reading the message, a loud burst of laughter, of a decided equine flavor, smote his tingling ears. He turned abruptly on his heels and walked out of the store, followed by the same sort of maddening echo he recalled so vividly down in the valley.

Once in the quiet of his room, exasperated and defiant, Billy lay prone upon the bed and the driven by a fierce determination to circum-

vent this trick of fate and the devil in the attempt. Upon sober second thought he was forced to abandon his first idea that the whole thing was some huge plot perpetuated by the town boys. He slept. A closer examination of the note showed conclusively that it was part of a batch of old letters taken from him the preceding afternoon along with his pistols.

That this mysterious personage from Silver Creek country could be no other than Bud Simmons, he had not the slightest doubt for the outlaw, in an effort to tease and tantalize his pursuers, had once posed for photograph and afterwards mailed "venirs" to all his interested "friends." His face was too distinctive in its features to forget or to mistake.

Slowly but surely out of the confused tangle of bewildering circumstance theory shaped itself into a definite conception. Certainly Red had had the help of ally in making his way to the room pinned on the insulting piece of paper.

The hand of Joe Lundy was deep in a mess, Billy felt absolutely sure, and Joe playing for big stakes. Yes, he understood the full truth at last. Joe had taken advantage of the sudden helplessness of Sheriff to hire the outlaw to come to Weldon county and completely humiliates him. The mortification and disgrace being tossed about as the plaything of unspeakable criminal would inevitably result in the breaking of his relations with Lathrop.

While Billy was still writhing on the floor of this bitter reflection, a messenger up to his door and delivered a note, recognized at a glance the hand that penned it. It was from the girl.

With trembling fingers he tore open the envelope, held it at arm's length, and dropped the glittering badge! It contained not a word from her, but on the other side of the old envelope Red had used in sending his insulting message to him was a message from the girl, conveying in a tongue and subtle way the fact of the Deputy's disarmament and disgrace.

The case against Joe was unfolding own evidence rapidly and surely.

Some one pitched a copy of The Land into his room and quickly disappeared around the corner of the house. It was a regular day for the appearance of the weekly.

Mechanically he picked it up and glanced casually at the first page. His eye caught a heavy headline over a local story—"Sandman's Victim" it was styled—and stantly his interest was aroused. He read the half column eagerly. It was written in the form of a fable, based on the child allusion to the sandman and his magic powers, but the meaning was so plain that one conversant with the facts of his case could fail to understand and appreciate its whimsical humor and biting satire.

Here again was the sting of Joe's last.

In the absence of a better plan Billy decided that he would wait until well after nightfall and then, by a circuitous route, sweep around to the vicinity of the sandman and there remain until Red or himself was forced to bite the dust. If resources were lacking, courage was not, and ought to be able to stand the test of the situation.

About 6 o'clock that afternoon he received another note from Miss Lathrop, short to the point. She invited him to come to the farm after supper as she wanted to have a talk with him.

"After supper," he noted with a smile, "but I'll go. I prefer to receive my warning papers direct and not through the mail by hand."

He pressed the note, emblazoned with golden monogram, lightly to his lips. The first call to supper at the friendly hostelry across the street drew many of the stores for a while, and Billy took advantage of the opportunity to invest in

box of stationery at a "book emporium" conducted by a friend near by.

From the store he went directly to his room, spent some time in writing a note to his last, for all he knew—and waited until the time arrived for his perilous departure.

A gibbous moon shone out of a sky flecked only with thin rifts of cloud. From the shadow of a clump of cedars near the roadside Red Snapper watched and waited. At the clatter of a horse's hoofs far up the road, he left his faithful horse standing and hurried forward taking a secure position behind a large boulder that projected slightly into the public highway.

As the rider came opposite whistling a merry tune, the Snapper darted out, seized the reins and thrust his pistol into the face of the frightened young man.

His captive began to stammer a protest.

"Gee here, my friend—"

The outlaw cut him short. "Not a word,

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## Contract

### NEAR SLAVERY.

**I**N THE contract labor systems in the hot country of Mexico there are two classes of labor, known locally as "cuadrillas" (meaning gangs) and "enganchados" (meaning recruits).

The quadrillas, used in the rubber and tobacco plantations in the neighborhood of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, are generally recruited in the Indian villages in the mountains of the State of Oaxaca. The men are contracted for a period of six months, at the agreed rate of 50 cents (Mexican) for each working day and their food. In addition, the men agree to do a faena, or task, of three hours on Sunday, to pay for their food on that day. They are recruited in gangs of from twenty-five to fifty, and it is considered better not to mix the men from different villages, as they do not get along well together. It will be understood that among these Indians the particular village from which they come is the only country they know, and frequently people from different villages are as antagonistic as if they were of different nationalities.

With each ten men there is recruited one woman to serve as cook and tortilla maker. She receives from six to ten pesos a month. The following is the ration allowed on one of the largest tobacco plantations in the State of Vera Cruz:

Monday—One-half pound meat, four ounces black beans.

Tuesday—Two ounces rice, four ounces black beans.

Wednesday—Three ounces lentils; rice with meat or fish; four ounces black beans.

Thursday—Same as Tuesday.

Friday—Two ounces rice, four ounces black beans.

Saturday—Four ounces fish dried, or lentils; four ounces black beans.

Sunday—Four ounces black beans.

Also one pound and a half of Indian corn for tortillas per day per person; one pound brown sugar per day for each twenty persons; one ounce and a half of coffee per person is allowed twice a week; also lime, salt and chili.

The lime is used in cooking the corn to make the outside soft, so that it can be readily ground by hand on a metate.

The total cost of these rations per person is about 20 cents Mexican a day.

On the plantations handled by foreigners, other than Spaniards, the men are usually well treated. They are supplied with medicine when they are sick, and on the very large plantations a doctor is also in attendance. On the plantations owned and

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The prisoner's hands were made fast behind his back, Red took the reins in his own hands and together the two men started their silent journey at a brisk canter across the broken country. At midnight they entered the weird shadows of the swamp.

With the crowning act of his agreement so successfully performed, the outlaw prepared to enjoy at least a cat nap, and then on the heels of it would come the final scene and the spoils. Long hours of strain and continued loss of sleep had brought his tired body to the inevitable point of re-action.

Simmons tied and double-tied his prisoner, and was soon in the land of fitful dreams.

The first streaks of dawn had disappeared in deepening bars of purple and gold before Red suddenly aroused from his slumber, stretched himself lazily, yawned, rubbed his eyes with his hardened knuckles, and lightly swung his body to a sitting posture.

As he did so, he looked up into the business end of his own weapon.

"Not a word," warned the young man, "or a score of bloomin' counties will be minus an outlaw. Hands up, Mr. Sandman!"

Red Snapper glanced at the youthful figure ten feet away still bound as he had left him when he fell to sleep and then at the figure in front of him with the baby-blue eyes and the soft-spoken voice. His jaw sagged, and an expression of actual-fear for an instant clouded his face.

"Oh, the explanation is simple enough," his captor answered the mute question. "I'm the Sheriff's deputy. Your confederate has been faithful to his trade. I might have fallen into the trap after all had not the note you and Joe Lundy so artfully framed up as coming from Miss Lathrop been blotted out by dropping the ash from your cigars on the fresh ink. Any smoker knows that clean cigar ash absorbs ink as readily as a paper blotter. The odor lingers, you know, and a keen nose can accomplish wonders."

Billy did not divulge the fact that he had discovered this clew when he touched the note to his lips.

"The conviction was forced upon me that it was your purpose to kidnap me, that by prearrangement with Joe, with whom you negotiated through a tried and trusted third party, he was to be the rescuing 'hero' about this time in the morning, and that you were to receive your reward and go your way rejoicing while this poor piece of clay was to be disgraced forever!"

A frank expression of admiration momentarily lit up the outlaw's weather-tanned countenance, but he kept his own counsel.

"After I had figured out your plot," continued Billy, in full enjoyment of the situation, "the final step was to draft a note purporting to have come from the young lady to Joe. You can see for yourself that he nearly broke his neck in his simple eagerness to fall into the trap. All I had to do was to follow leisurely behind."

"It's the last laugh that counts, Mr. Sandman. In a minute Mr. Lathrop and two companions will be here, and then we'll discover this clew when he touched the head the procession in the direction of justice and fair play!"

## Contract Labor in Tropical Mexico.

By Norman Lawler.

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IN THE contract labor systems in the hot country of Mexico there are two classes of labor, known locally as "cuadrillas" (meaning gangs) and "enganchados" (meaning recruits).

The cuadrillas, used in the rubber and tobacco plantations in the neighborhood of Tehuantepec, are generally recruited in the Indian villages in the mountains of the State of Oaxaca. They are contracted for a period of six months, at the agreed rate of 50 cents (pesos) for each working day and their board. In addition, the men agree to do a task, or task, of three hours on Sunday, paying for their food on that day. They are recruited in gangs of from twenty-five to thirty, and it is considered better not to mix men from different villages, as they do not get along well together. It will be understood that among these Indians the particular village from which they come is the only country they know, and frequently people from different villages are as antagonistic as if they were of different nationalities.

Men, as a rule, are recruited three or four days' march from a railroad, and the officials of each village through which they passed would exact a tribute of one peso per head. If they finally arrived at the plantation for which they were recruited it required constant vigilance on the part of the employer to prevent them from running away. In the old days, if the men were recaptured, it was possible to return them to their work. This depended, however, upon the relations existing between the employer and the local "Jefe Politico." For the past five years, however, it has been found very difficult to force the men to fulfill their contracts. On account of these losses, this labor finally became so high to the plantation owner that of late the cuadrilla system is being abandoned.

The case of the enganche is a different story. The verb "enganchar" means, according to the Spanish Academy, "military," "to induce to enlist through payment of money." If a sugar-cane planter in the State of Vera Cruz, or a tobacco planter in the famed Valle Nacional of the State of Oaxaca, requires fifty to 500 laborers, he makes his wants known to a labor contractor in Orizaba or the City of Mexico. The latter will agree to deliver the required number of laborers at a fixed price per head, varying from forty to fifty pesos. As in the case of all other merchandise, the price depends upon the law of supply and demand. Half of this amount is charged to the laborer's account, and must be repaid out of his wages.

The employer will ask no questions as to how the men are secured, only stipulating that they shall not be under 16 nor over 45 years of age, and that they shall be serviceably sound. On some of the larger plantations it is now required that the men shall be examined by a physician before being accepted. The contractor is sometimes able to secure the required number from among the petty offenders in the jails of Pueblo or Oaxaca. Sometimes they are induced to enlist by the payment of two or three pesos. If all other means fail, a number of men are filled up on pulque, and when they recover from their "spree" they find

themselves locked up in a corral with others of their kind, duly signed up for a term of labor in the tropics. Each of these men is provided with a contract, duly signed and sealed, stating that he has received in advance any sum that the imagination of the labor contractor may fix upon, usually about twenty-five pesos. He has also contracted to work six months on a plantation of which he has never heard, at the rate of 50 cents per day and food.

The police regulations of the City of Mexico provide that when a gang of these men is leaving the city each man must be questioned by an inspector, as to whether or not he is going voluntarily. As none of these men are ever turned back, it is probable that the labor contractor is able to convince the inspector of the purity of his methods without going through the formality of questioning the men. On arriving at the plantation they are locked up in barracks, generally provided with long rows of wooden bunks, although very often the only bed is the bare ground. Each man is served with a straw mat, to be used as a mattress, and a red cotton blanket for covering. These are charged up against his account at the usual company store prices. On one or two of the more modern American plantations these barracks are screened, to keep out the swarms of mosquitoes and other insects, and a hospital and doctor are also provided. On the great majority of the haciendas, however, no effort is made to protect the men from sickness, and very little attention is paid to them when ill.

The men work from the first break of dawn until dark, sometimes fifteen hours a day, exposed alternately to torrential rains and tropical suns, and to the stings of the myriads of insects with which the tropics abound. The work on the sugar cane plantations is particularly hard, and when it is remembered that these enganchados are generally men not accustomed to continuous, hard manual labor, and that they are often alcoholics, the effect on them can be imagined. The death rate is appalling, and it would probably be under the mark to say that 10 per cent. of the men in these gangs never return to their homes.

The most startling thing to a foreigner is the apparently stolid manner in which they acquiesce in their miserable existence. They apparently feel no resentment toward the contractor who cheated them into signing away their labor, nor to the overseers, who more often than not mistreat them. The following incident will illustrate this seeming indifference:

A boy, 15 or 16 years of age, dressed in the customary shirt and cotton drawers of the peon, a cheap straw hat and leather sandals, the exposed part of his arms, legs and feet, and the back of his head and neck covered with sores, stopped at a small store near a sugar plantation to purchase cigarettes. The following conversation between the proprietor of the store and the boy ensued:

Storekeeper: Where are you from?

Boy: From the plantation of Santa Anita.

Storekeeper: What are you doing there?

there?

Boy: Working in the enganche of Don Pedro.

Storekeeper: Did you run away?

Boy: No, señor. I finished my term of service; here is my boleto. (There is a standing reward of five pesos offered by the plantation where this boy was employed for the capture of any runaway enganchado. Consequently the villagers in the vicinity are always on the lookout for these runaways. When their accounts are liquidated, the laborers are furnished with a boleto, or ticket, to that effect.) The boy was then asked where he was from and for how long a time he had been recruited, and giving the storekeeper this information, it appeared that he had been working eight months instead of the six as stipulated in his contract. When asked to explain this, he replied, without resentment or ill-feeling: "Don Pedro said that I had broken some of the regulations, and he made me work two months longer as a punishment."

"Then you must have plenty of money after so long a service?" "Oh, si señor," replied the boy, and untangling a rag which he drew from his pocket, he counted out \$2.40 (Mexican.) Paying for his cigarettes, he went on his way, perfectly happy.

They will, it is true, run away if the opportunity offers, but as they are kept constantly under guard, there is very little chance for them to do so. At the expiration of their six months term of service they are paid in cash whatever balance may be due them, but as the books are kept by the employer, this balance is never allowed to exceed a few pesos, or barely sufficient to get them away from the plantation.

Without this contract labor it is difficult to see how the work on many of these plantations could be carried on. On the tobacco plantation in the Valle Nacional there is no free labor at all. In the case of the sugar plantations the supply of voluntary labor is limited and unreliable. A big sugar mill, like any other plant, must be run to its full capacity if the product is to be handled economically. Many of these mills will grind from 600 to 1000 tons of cane a day. The very limited number of free laborers will work only when necessity drives them to it, and if a sugar mill in the tropics depended on this class of labor they would often find themselves on Monday morning without any field hands to cut and load the cane. On the other hand, the slow spread of education will eventually stamp out this system of contract labor, and the planters may have to turn to Asia for a supply of field hands.

### A Guinea Garden.

[New York Sun:] Those who have heard words spoken so carelessly that their real meaning must remain a matter of conjecture will sympathize with the Italian mother in one of the Brooklyn settlements where a kindergarten is flourishing.

She reached the building early one morning, and with a distinct grievance in face and voice confronted the kindergarten:

"Why?" she demanded, "why you no call this a school? Why you call him a guinea garden?"

# Aboard a Junk on the Great Lakes of Cambodia

By Edmund Mitchell.

AUTHOR OF "TALES OF DESTINY," ETC.

## IN INDO-CHINA.

IT WAS toward the end of January that we reached Saigon, capital of Indo-China, on our way to the ruined cities and temples of Cambodia. At Singapore we had learned that it might be too late for steamer navigation on the Great Lakes, the easiest and quickest means of reaching our destination. An alternative route on elephant back from Bangkok had been discussed, but the final decision arrived at was that a dash should be made for the Mekong River and the lakes. A fast *Messageries Maritimes* liner had carried us across the Gulf of Siam to Saigon, and there we found our fears confirmed. The Great Lakes were falling rapidly, and the regular steamer service would not be resumed until autumn.

But to have journeyed so far and yet be disappointed of our goal was out of the question. So after consulting with the local authorities on travel in Cambodia, we determined to navigate the lakes with Chinese junks or the lighter craft known as sampans, slow and tedious though this method of progression might prove to be. The telegraph was put to work to secure these boats ahead of our arrival, and within twelve hours of our sailing up the Saigon River we were sailing down again, this time aboard one of the small steamers of the *Messageries Fluviales* Company. We were a party of nine, and carried with us provisions for a month, two guides and interpreters, a native cook, and the lightest possible personal impedimenta. Night had fallen when the lights of Saigon disappeared.

When we awoke next morning we had been to sea, and were now ascending the main branch of the Mekong, one of the world's greatest rivers, with its headwaters in the central plateau of Asia, the true "Father of Waters" in the Indo-Chinese peninsula. By breakfast time on the succeeding day we reached Phnom-Penh, the modern capital of Cambodia, a city of some 30,000 inhabitants, full of interest with its royal palaces and richly decorated pagodas, but not to be for us a place of lingering meanwhile. Onward was the order of the day, and a river steamer still smaller than the one that had carried us so far was waiting at the landing stage. Twenty-four hours sufficed for the assembling of meat, vegetables, fruit and other fresh provisions, and in the early dawn of a Sunday morning we were again afloat.

### Up the Tonle-Sap.

All day long our little steamboat made its way up the Tonle-Sap, tributary to the Mekong River, and at this season almost as broad as the "Father of Waters" itself. We passed many villages with the houses perched high above the marshy ground on stilt-like supports, obtained glimpses of pagodas where their quaintly-carved roofs topped the luxuriant growth of trees and brushwood, watched the passage up or down stream of junks and sampans innumerable, studied the physiognomies and the habits of the variegated assortment of native passengers on the lower deck, listened to the incomprehensible clatter of tongues at the several stopping-places, cautiously surveyed the sausages of dog meat, the dried fish, the fat, well-larded ducks and other delicacies displayed by the itinerant cook shops on the landing stages, and generally absorbed information about the people of the country and their curious ways. It was 10 p.m. in the darkness of an as yet moonless night that we reached Kompong-Chnang, "market of pots and pans," the head of steamer navigation at the present stage of the falling lake waters.

### River That Flows Both Ways.

From a little distance above Kompong-Chnang extend the so-called Great Lakes—rightly called "great," for at the close of the rainy season, filled with the flood waters of the Mekong, they cover a vast area, some 150 miles long with a breadth extending at places to twenty or even thirty miles, so that boats may voyage for days without seeing the low-lying encompassing lands. The filling up of this immense depression is one of the most remarkable phenomena in nature. During the months that the mighty Mekong is rolling down in full flood the Tonle-Sap ceases to be a tributary stream, reverses its course, and flowing due north carries the Mekong waters into the Great Lakes. But toward the middle of January,

when the volume of the big river is diminished, the Tonle-Sap again becomes a tributary, and flowing south begins rapidly to drain the basin it has previously filled. And hereby hangs a story into which kingly power, popular credulity, and commercial gain are all curiously interwoven.

A few days before the changing of the current the King of Cambodia emerges from the seclusion of his well-filled harem in Phnom-Penh, and, mounted on a richly-capped elephant, with great parade of state, attended by courtiers, soldiers, and dancing girls, proceeds to the confluence of the Mekong and Tonle-Sap. Here a river procession is formed, with hundreds of gaily-decorated junks and sampans participating. An ascent is made of the Tonle-Sap stream, and at the appointed place, fixed by the usage of centuries, the King cleaves the water with his sword. The thousands of spectators congregated along the banks accept this as a royal decree that the river shall now change its course and the Great Lakes be emptied of their waters. And lo! within a day or two the miracle of the reversed river flow is accomplished. The divine attributes of the monarch are held in more sacrosanct veneration than ever, and the people proceed to secure the rich fish and grain harvests that will nourish them during a whole year.

### Good Fishing Grounds.

For with the subsidence of the lake waters, with the uncovering of the submerged forest and agricultural lands, countless millions of fish are easily caught, while the rich alluvial deposits left by the flood are sown to rice and other crops. The Tonle-Sap itself is dammed by hurdles and interlaced branches so that all the fish above the barriers are held captive. As the fall in the level of the water amounts to no less than thirty feet, the lakes become a mere string of small basins, almost dry, with nowhere a greater depth than three feet. These pools thus become natural traps for the finny spoil. From February to May the work of capturing, salting, and sun-drying the fish of many different species continues, while myriads of birds grow fat on the offal. It is estimated that 50,000 people make their living by these fisheries, and that the value of the annual catch exceeds \$4,000,000. Junks in great numbers come up the Mekong to carry away the dried fish, not merely for the Indo-Chinese markets, but to Singapore, Java, Hongkong and even far-away ports in Northern China.

By the time that the fishing is over, the rice fields and vegetable patches have yielded a bountiful harvest. So all the people are fed and also amply provisioned with their staple of life, rice, together with its most appetizing accompaniments. And the glory is accorded to the mighty monarch who in his all-puissant beneficence a few months before cleft the river with his sword and turned the waters! Surely in no corner of the world has a little knowledge of nature's workings been more cleverly and cunningly adapted to raise a buttress of superstition for the support of a throne. The story throws a flashlight into the darksome history of remote ages, and helps to explain the almost god-like power wielded by the old Cambodian kings of Angkor and the reverence among the masses of the people which their effete successors even today enjoy.

To return to my narrative and our night start from Kompong-Chnang. Here four junks were awaiting us, and our party was distributed, three individuals to each of three junks, with the attendants and provisions bestowed in the fourth vessel. Among our stores was a live sheep, whose plaintive bleating continuously smote the night air while our embarkation was proceeding.

Toward midnight the wanling yet almost full moon arose in all her illuminating beauty, and in a long line our flotilla started to the breaking of oars and the sing-song of the boatmen's voices.

### Friendship Tested.

It has been my fortune to travel in many lands and to penetrate into many far corners of the earth. But surely no more remarkable experience than the present one had ever chanced my way. My immediate companions of the voyage were a young Californian, Ray Gallagher, one of the stars in the world of moving pictures; another American of German race, Gus Henschen, a

traveler of no mean experience, for some years before he had made a perilous crossing of the South American continent from Peru, over the Andes and down the Amazon to the Atlantic, an expedition that cost the life of one of the four men who ventured it. Myself a Scot, we formed a sufficiently varied assortment of racial units. But six months of travel in a swing around the Pacific Ocean had made us bona fide comrades all, and during the five nights and days we were "cribbed, cabin'd, and confined" in the cell-like quarters of a Chinese junk there was never a gruch nor sullen look to mar the harmony of our companionship. And there could be few harder tests of good-fellowship than the ordeal of that Sunday-to-Friday mid-lake voyage.

With the breaking of the dawn we found ourselves on the bosom of broad waters. The four junks drew together, anchoring by long poles thrust into the muddy bottom, and from the attendants' boat there was dispensed our petit déjeuner of coffee and bread—for we were in French territory, so naturally fell into the French dietary regime. Provisions for the midday meal were supplied to each junk, and then on again we sailed. Or I should rather say rowed, for a stiff wind was in our teeth and it was clearly to be a case of oar and pole work all day long. But our crew of five Cambodian boys bent to their task, and laughed and chattered merrily during every hour of their toil.

### Used the Sign Language.

None of us understood one word of their language, nor could they comprehend the English, French, or German that were at our command. But pleasant smiles are the very best introduction to a system of communication by signs, and with these on both sides of the linguistic barrier it was wonderful how quickly we all became friends and how smoothly our daily routine moved along.

We were of undoubted interest to the boys—"boy" is the universal word throughout the Far East for a native servant of any age or in any capacity—and they were assuredly of deepest interest to us. We watched them at their work and their ablutions, at their cooking and their meals. Many were the interesting things to be noted. Rowing, they pushed their oars instead of pulling them in European or American fashion. This was accomplished by the long oar being attached by a loop of rope to a tholepin fully two feet high, and the method had this distinct advantage that the three rowers at the prow of the junk were always looking in the direction in which we moved. The fourth man was at the stern, rowing at times while he held the tiller between his toes. The fifth member of the crew acted as extra man, performing any little service about the boat and periodically relieving one of his fellows at the oars.

The Cambodian has a somewhat unsavory reputation for uncleanliness, but these five samples of their race gave the contradiction to any such national indictment. Besides bathing every evening in the lake, they invariably washed their hands before eating and their mouths after eating, while they cooked their pot of rice and its accompaniment of grilled fish with such scrupulous care that we white men sometimes envied them their fare. To see a live fish spiked from head to tail with a slither of bamboo and then roasted over charcoal embers in an iron brazier before the fins had ceased to flutter inspired us with some horror. But we could only reflect autres pays, autres mœurs, and turn our heads aside; for remembering our own live-grilled lobsters in America, we could hardly throw stones at these simple-minded Cambodians.

### Village On the Lake.

By nightfall of the first day we reached a fishing village perched on a platform of tall poles out in the middle of the lake. From half a mile away we had sniffed its odors, but these obviously had a piscatorial origin that had to be excused. Here we dined, served with a wonderful meal by our Chinese cook and two Hindu boys, complete in every course from the hors d'oeuvres and vegetable soup to omelette, grilled steak with salad, sweets, fruit, and cafe au cognac—a savory reminiscence of Parisian restaurants in mid-Cambodia. Anchored on the windward side of the village, we awaited the rising of the moon.

We had landed and seen the villagers at their evening meal, and our interpreters had

gathered that there was to be rowing on the lake that night. But the stars were shining bright from a cloudless sky and scarce a breath of wind was there. One of our party had been a sailor for years, and announced that there was one single sign of coming bad weather. He had the discretion to add that "the natives knew best"—a wise rule subsequent events proved. After consideration the order was given to pack up and with the first appearance of the moon the junks were once again poling the northward.

It might have been an hour or two later, but I seemed hardly to have closed my eyes in sleep when I awoke to perfect monium. Our junk was rocking and swaying, the boxes on which my bed was placed were sliding first to one side of the cabin, then to the other, the voices screaming overhead, and from below came the sound of excited voices and patterning footsteps. Holding on to the gunwale of the craft and raising myself to a sitting posture, I peered through the tiny hole aperture that gave access to the deck. There in the silvery moonlight was a scene that might have been taken from Dante's "Inferno." The five boys were clinging around like beings possessed, racing three together on a single oar. In the moment of flinging their united strength against the other car opposite, all the time uttering shrill cries in their incomprehensible language. Fascinated, I watched the grotesquely gesticulating, toiling figures. After a moment of comparative steadiness and then merry laughter, and I and my comrades further back in the bowels of the junk were reassured.

A few minutes later, however, the scene was re-enacted in every detail, so all through the remainder of the night. It was a persistent struggle on the part of the boys to keep the junk head-on to the waves, with tumultuous intervals when their efforts failed and the ponderous hull combined the motions of a rolling pony and a bucking bronco. But at last a prolonged spell of peace ensued, which slumber was resumed.

### Moored in a Forest.

Day had broken when I crawled on deck, to find our boat moored in the middle of a submerged forest. The boys were wrapped like mummies in their blankets, enjoying the rest that had been well earned. Not one of the five junks was in sight. We were alone on the margin of the great lake, hidden among the top branches of tall trees rooted deep in the waters.

An hour later we had disengaged our craft from among the surrounding trees and boughs, and moved out into the open. The wind had fallen just as rapidly as it had arisen, and the lake gleamed like a mirror under the rays of the morning sun. But still we were alone on the lake. Presently from some mysterious point came rowed by two fishermen made appearance, and a few guiding words given to our crew. We passed an protruding point of submerged forest to find the first of the missing junks lying from the umbrageous place of shelter. By noon all four boats were reunited out on the lake, moored to a vacant man's hut built on piles, and while we dined and cussed a hearty meal we exchanged experiences of a memorable night.

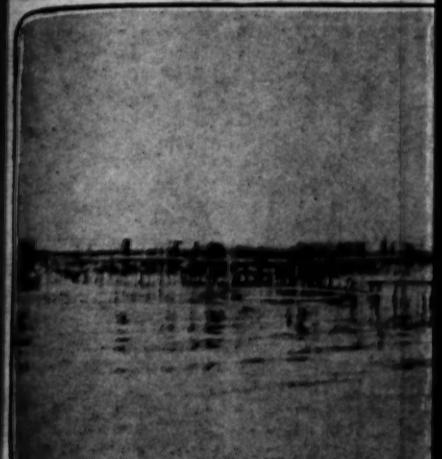
The sailorman of our party declared in the darkness and the tempest our boat had nearly run down the craft of which was in command, and gravely announced that henceforward watch would be kept aboard his boat, counselling us to do likewise. And during the succeeding night devoted mariners on that particular junk indeed performed their shivering duty, in turn taking a three hours' spell. But there was no recurrence of the storm, and the only the placid stars and kindly moon had to watch. Aboard our boat we slept the sleep of the unconcerned, and the morning awoke refreshed and smiling while the nautical discipline of our crew were complaining of rheumatic and neuralgic pains.

### Always Something of Interest.

And so day after day the voyage continued on page nineteen.



The ruins of Angkor Wat.



A fisherman's hut on the Great



Five Cambodian Boys. Ray.



Sampen for our native sea

11. Mrs. Henry Delaware Flood.
12. In the Realm of Local Society.
13. Out-of-Town Society Notes.
14. The Adventures of Kathlyn.
15. Book Reviews: Literature Notes.
16. Part IV.

## Cambodia.

there was to be rough weather that night. But the night from a cloudless sky had been a sailor foretold of coming bad weather. He retorted to add that "no man is wise"—a wise remark it proved. After full consideration, an order was given to prepare for the first appearance of the tempest by once again poling the boat.

It had been an hour or two before I managed hardly to have closed my eyes when I awoke to perfect panic. The junk was rocking and pitching in which my bed was fastened to one side of the boat. On the other, the wind howled, and from the deck came the sound of excited voices and船夫的叫喊声. Holding on to the railing, I raised myself to a sitting position through the tiny hole in the floor, gave access to the floor above. The silvery moonshine must have been taken away.

The five boys were like demons possessed, now clinging to a single oar, then pulling at their united strength to bring the boat to a standstill, all the time uttering their incomprehensible language. I watched the writhing figures. After a brief steadiness and silence, and I and my two companions were back in the bowels of the boat.

After a few moments, however, the wind subsided in every detail. In the remainder of the night we continued to struggle on the waves, the junk head-on to the wind. In tumultuous intervals of silence and the ponderous vibrations of a rolling porch, the tempest continued. But at last a period of peace ensued, during which we resumed.

When I crawled on to the deck of the boat moored in the submerged forest. The boys were still clinging to the oars in their sleep, the rest that had assured us of safety. Not one of the boys was awake. We were alone on the vast lake, hidden among the tall trees rooted deep in the mud.

We had disengaged ourselves from the surrounding trees and moved out into the open water. The sun had risen just as rapidly as the night had passed, and the lake gleamed like a mirror. We were alone on the vast lake, in some mysterious place. Two fishermen made their way through the submerged forest in search of the missing junks and boats. They found the boats were reunited, and moored to a vacant spot on the shore. In piles, and while we slept we exchanged the memorable night.

At our party decided to go ashore, and the tempest our boat had been through, the craft of which had been severely damaged and gravely annoyed. The watch would be kept, and the men would be sent to help us to do what we could. In the succeeding nights we were to remain in that particular junk, and the shivering duty, such as it was, for hours' spell. But the tempest had passed, and the sun had risen again. We passed around the island and kindly moonlight. We boarded our boat we were unconcerned, and in a short time refreshed and discrete.

Nautical discipline was strict, and no one was allowed to leave the boat.

Interest.

For the day the voyage was uneventful.

PAGE NINETEEN.

## Scenes Incident to a Trip Through Cambodia.



In the submerged forest.



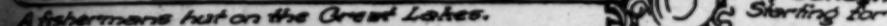
The author in a rickshaw at Siem Reap.



The ruins of Angkor Wat.



Ray Gallagher and the author. Starting for Angkor.



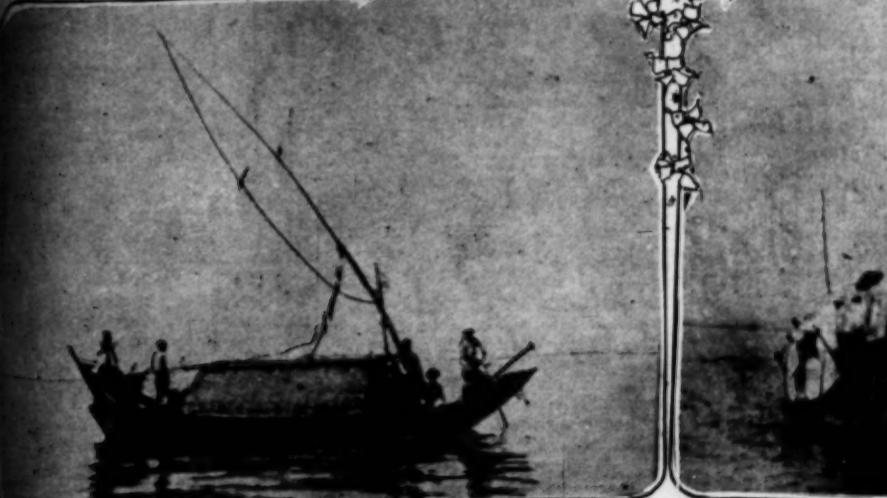
A fisherman's hut on the Great Lakes.



On Siem Reap River.



One of five Cambodian Boys. Ray Gallagher in background.



Sampan for our native servants.



Skirting the submerged forest.

Ha

# Good Short Stories

Compiled for the Times.

Brief Anecdotes Gathered  
From Many Sources.

A Transpla

FUNERALS.

**T**HE Panshanger Madonna of Raphael has been purchased by P. A. B. Widener for \$700,000. Of this picture George B. Luks, the well-known New York artist, told a story yesterday.

"A friend of mine in Washington Square," he said, "was showing his canvases to a lady from Wawa."

"And here, madam," says he, "is an exact copy of the Panshanger Raphael, which Mr. Widener has just bought for \$700,000. And all I ask for it is a \$5 bill."

"What's the cause of the difference in price?" said the lady from Wawa.

"Competition, ma'am," said the artist. "The business isn't what it used to be." —[Exchange.]

The Right Store.

**T**HE talk topic turned to the natives of the clover zone the other night, when Congressman Joseph T. Johnson of South Dakota became reminiscent along that line.

Some time ago, he said, Uncle Hiram, who lived about five miles farther out than the Cross Roads, went to the county seat to buy some tarred rope and to get wise upon the politics of the day. Finally Hiram became hungry and rambled into the nearest store.

"Say, little gal," said he, addressing a pretty young saleswoman, "jes' gimme ten cents' worth o' dried beef an' crackers."

"You have evidently made a mistake, sir," was the smiling response of the saleswoman. "This is a dry goods store."

"Then I'm in the right pew, all right," promptly rejoined Uncle Hiram. "If there's anything drier than dried beef an' crackers I ain't never yet chewed on 'em." —[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

Smoke Nuisance.

**T**HE family doctor was paying a semi-social, semi-official visit. As he took a leisurely departure he paused to discuss with Margaret's mother the general health conditions of the city.

"We're not so badly off—comparatively, that is," he said. "For one thing, there are only two uncontrolled, unmilitated smoke nuisances in the town."

From the sofa in the corner Margaret spoke:

"Yes, doctor, I know," said she. "Papa and Uncle Jim." —[The Delineator.]

Stubbornness of Pat.

**P**ATRICK O'ROURKE had the misfortune one day of falling from the second story of a house just being completed. Mike Flaherty, the foreman, saw him fall and immediately called an ambulance, which in due course of time arrived. The surgeon gave one glance toward the still form and said: "He's dead."

Pat, who was coming to, heard him and, rising to a sitting posture, replied: "You're a liar! I ain't!"

Mike was standing close by, and took hold of Pat, gently saying: "Lay down, Pat, the doctor knows better." —[National Food Magazine.]

Why He Left.

**S**O YOU have no references?" said Farmer Giles to the boy who offered himself as a farm hand.

"No, sir," said the youngster. "But the reason is that I left without asking for one. You see, when I had been there a month a cow died, and we had to eat it. Some weeks afterward a pig died, and—would you believe it?—we had to eat that. Well, two days ago the old woman died, and so I hoped it!" —[London Tid-Bits.]

The Poet's Dream.

**A**PROPOS of Marshall B. Kernochan, who makes \$30 a year by writing music, a magazine poet said:

"To make \$30 a year out of music is pretty good. It's as much as I, a successful poet, make out of verse."

"When they see my poetry in all the magazines people think that I live at the

Ritz-Carlton. Alas, they don't know the magazine poetry rates."

"A young lady said to me the other day: 'I like your poetry so much. I have often heard the expression—beautiful as a poet's dream. Tell me, what are poets' dreams like?'

"Well, my dear young lady," I replied, "mine are usually about three square meals a day, clean linen and an occasional five-cent cigar." —[Washington Star.]

Not That Kind of an Officer.

**G**EN. LEONARD WOOD, Chief of Staff of the United States army, has had many expressions of admiration voiced as to his personal appearance. It remained, however, for a humble maid servant to apotheosize his looks.

A young girl—who, knowing the general, worships him as her hero—always keeps a photograph of him in uniform on her dressing table. One day, entering her bedroom suddenly, she chanced upon her newly acquired maid, who stood agape, with gleaming eyes, holding the photograph in her hand.

Startled into speech, the servant asked: "What's he, miss?"

"He's an officer, Norah." The young mistress deemed that answer sufficient.

"Gee, miss," was the breathless comment, as the maid put down the picture lingeringly, "but ain't he the sweet-looking cop?" —[Neale's Monthly.]

There, Take That.

**W**E DO our best to serve the public," the proprietor of the corner drug store told us, "but we can't please everybody, try as we may."

A few minutes ago, two young women swept into this place and demanded to look at our directory. I showed them where to find it. In a few minutes I heard one of them say:

"Why, her name isn't in this directory! Did you ever hear of the like?"

"Then the ladies approached me haughtily.

"Can you tell us if there is a first-class drug store in this vicinity?" asked the spokeswoman. "We wish to consult their directory." —[New York Globe.]

The Great Leveler.

**A**WELL-KNOWN New York millionaire and his wife went to a trotter one afternoon with the idea of doing a little incognito dancing. One of the professional partners approached.

"May I have the pleasure?" he said. The lady was gracious and they whirled off into a lively one-step. When the number was over the rich man's wife complimented the professional on his dancing.

"Thank you, Mrs. Blank," he murmured, calling her by her real name. The husband pricked up his ears. "How the deuce did you know who we were?" he asked.

"Why, don't you remember me?" said the professional cavalier, straightening his beautifully tailored figure. "I was your chauffeur two years ago." —[Boston Advertiser.]

A Slight Mistake.

**T**HE man from Australia was making his first tour of this country. He turned to the stranger who sat opposite him in the passenger coach.

"Who is that important-looking gentleman in the magnificent uniform?" asked the man from Australia.

"He is the conductor," replied the stranger. "He runs the train."

"Ah," exclaimed the man from Australia. "My mistake. I thought he owned it." —[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Catering to All.

**A**BOSTON merchant tells of an old grocer in Massachusetts who was about as "stick" an article as one would care to meet.

"One day," says the Bostonian, "I stopped before his shop and looked curiously at a

long line of barrels of apples, some marked with an 'A,' some marked with a 'Z.'

"What is the meaning of these markings?" I asked. "The barrels seem to contain the same kind of apples."

"They are same kind, son," the old gentleman replied, "but some customers want a barrel opened at the top and some at the bottom." —[New York Times.]

Reversing the Code.

**W**HAT do you mane by writing me that my Jimmie can't pass into the next grade?" stormed an irate female, bursting into the principal's room. "An' after him doin' such grand work all the year."

"Why, Mrs. Flaherty," replied the teacher, "you must know better than that. I've sent you his report cards every month and you know that his marks have been nearly all 'D's."

"Indade they have, and yit you say he can't pass. I don't understand it, m'm."

"I am afraid you don't understand our system of marking. D means deficient, you know."

"Sure, I don't know phat that may be, m'm, but Jimmie told me all about the letters. Sure 'D' is dandy, 'C' is corking, 'B' is bum, an' 'A' is awful—an' he's got 'Cs' an' 'Ds' every month." —[Harper's Monthly.]

\* \* \*

Willie Obeyed.

**W**ILLIE was struggling through the story in his reading lesson.

"No," said the captain, "he read, 'It was not a sloop. It was a larger vessel. By the rig I judged her to be a-a-a-a-a'"

The word was new to him.

"Barque," supplied the teacher.

Still Willie hesitated.

"Barque," repeated the teacher, this time sharply.

Willie looked as though he had not heard aright. Then, with an apprehensive glance around the class, he shouted:

"Bow-wow!" —[Detroit Free Press.]

Would Need It.

**M**ISS MARY MORAN, the English actress, tells of an incident that occurred when she was playing Belle, the wicked lady in R. G. Carton's play, "The Tree of Knowledge," to a holiday audience.

At the end of the fourth act Belle leaves her husband and goes away with the villain of the piece. In a moment of remorse she bends over her sleeping husband, kisses him, and, taking from her neck his mother's chain, she places it beside him, remarking as she exits:

"The best and the worst of us are fools."

On this particular occasion the clasp of the chain refused to unclasp. Twice she tried to remove it, when a voice from the gallery exclaimed:

"Keep it, Belle. You'll want something to pawn if you're going to skip with that other bloke!" —[Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.]

\* \* \*

A Christmas Feeling.

**O**H, MR. FIPPERLEY," she exclaimed, soulfully, "have you ever felt a dim, uneasy sense of oppression as if the mere weight of life were a burden too heavy to be borne by the chained spirit panting with psychic longing to be free?"

"I invariably have such a feeling at Christmas time," was the callous response; "but hitherto I have attributed it to puding!" —[San Francisco Star.]

The Incredulity of Logan.

**T**HOMAS C. LOGAN of Philadelphia, is sometimes pessimistic about things in general and always particular about what he eats. One day he went into a restaurant in Chicago, and, after scanning the menu, said to the waiter:

"I see here you have some calf's heart."

"Yes, sir," agreed the waiter.

"Well, how about that?" pursued Logan.

"Is it tender?"

"Yes, sir," the waiter assured him.

"Then," ordered Logan, "bring it to me.

If there is in this world such a thing as a

tender heart, I want it." —[Popular Science.]

\* \* \*

Never Again.

**A**MUNCIE man, who had been a friend that he was being treated certain physician.

"Don't you know," said the friend, "that doctor allows all his patients to his hands?"

"Well, if he lets me die on his hands, never patronize him again!" replied the other, indignantly. —[Indianapolis News.]

\* \* \*

Would Do Just as Well.

**A**N orchestra leader was working on a new musical play at rehearsals. Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager, said: "That's too loud," interrupted Mr. man.

"I can't help it, Mr. Frohman," said the leader; "it calls for forte."

"I can't se what makes 'Nerve so late, and me a-settin' here all crippled up. Pears as she's fell into the shifless ways of these here Western wimmen, and I most knowed she would when we up and left back her. I told Spurgeon as much. There goes Wilso grub and the p to her could come yes, m the la "Me two always wash hands and m corp' tness of the last Plumtr it. No civilizati

Removing the Evidence.

**G**EORGE, what are you burning?" Gane asked, going to the grave.

"I am doing it in your interest. I'm trying to fix things so that nobody can dispute my good will ground of insanity." —[Tit-Bits.]

\* \* \*

In the Minister's Family.

**S**HE was the youngest of eight in a minister's family, and as he was not large, she already had learned there were many things the family did not have. One day her father told her she had a new baby sister.

"Well, papa," she said bravely, "it's all right, but it seems to me that a lot of things we needed more." —[Mail.]

\* \* \*

The Broken Engagement.

**H**E HAD been telling of his engagement to a belle of the town, but now his announcement seriously. One day he gave out that he had broken his engagement.

"So you really broke the engagement?" he was asked.

"That's what I did," he boasted.

"Dear me, tell us why you were so one of his hearers begged.

"Well, it's like this," explained Hattie told me she wouldn't marry I ain't goin' to be engaged to any won't marry me!" —[Lippincott.]

\* \* \*

Shiftless Religion.

**O**LD Mammy Mary Persimmons one day on the village lawyer. "Well, old lady," he said, "what for you?"

"Ah wants to divoce mah husban Aunt Mary.

"Divorce your Uncle Bill?" cried yer. "Good gracious, why?"

"Bekase he's done got religion, said Aunt Mary; "an' we ain't had a on de table fo' six weeks." —[Ohio Journal.]

\* \* \*

Wanted Something Milder.

**A**COLORED man brought his wife upon the open road, hard, white and yellow, bordered with gorse, that most glorious English wild flowers. On either side stretched rich brown fields; and in one that leaned together overhead, making a green tunnel. Emerging from this,

side to side of the wide expanse, drawed great stone roller. Overhead was the sky, and out of it came raining like a brilliant cascade the song of the

It was a scene quite worthy of the somber genius of Millet.

Gathered  
ources.

want it."—[Popular Books]

an, who had been sick at he was being treated now," said the friend, "now all his patients to die is me die on his hand him again!" replied Mr. [Indianapolis News]

leader was working local play at rehearsal in, the theatrical man said, "interrupted Mr. [Mr. Frohman]"

"I can't see what makes 'Nerve so late, and we scuttin' here all crippled up. 'Pear she's fell into the shiftless ways of these here Western wimmen, and I most know she would when we up and left back there. I told Spurgeon as much. There goes Mrs. Plumtree; law sakes, she's got on that old purple dress she's wore to ever' since we bin here. It don't show proper to the dead. Guess I'll call her in."

wretch! I wonder if of sentiment? You it in your interest, things so that I do my good will to it's not the leadin' fac's. Hovey, Mis' Plum, come in and rest a while. We don't stay out thar by the gate, at this cheer, and here's a turkey wing. It was for April. I was just medicatin' you come along about the fun'l. You know I'm not one to talk much, but I do a lot of thinkin'. What do you think of the

### FUNERALS.

"OLE MIS' SPURGEON" was a trifle more cantankerous than usual. Minerva, her daughter, was late getting home from a funeral, and the old woman resented this treatment bitterly, for, like the Father of her Country in War, she was wont to be first at funerals. Being compelled to receive the news second-hand was of itself bad enough, but to have to wait for it added insult to injury, as any second-hand person will admit. Rheumatism had laid its withering finger on her, and from her rawhide bottom rocker she ruled the household. Her favorite pastime was visiting the West, its climate, its people, its customs, and everything thereto pertaining. These tirades were supplemented by a gloria sung before the altar of death yander," where every prospect seemed and not even man was vile.

"This las' one cert'nly banged bobtail. They had a undertaker from Jimtown—and all the neighbors ready and willin' to go right in and perform all them duties. Taint right. Don't show proper regard for the neighbors. Land, I didn't know I'd ever live to see the day when I couldn't be the bust in at the back door when they was a death. Grab my old shoulder shawl often the nail and 'way I'd go. Hunt round for the layin' out things, but mostly we made a shroud, and law me, the way folks does live and the things you find out. Why, when Jim Wilson's fust wife died they wasn't enough grub in the house to keep a cat alive, and the pore thing only had one night gownd to her back and that was so thin the geese could pick straws through it and I hed to come home and git a sheet to lay her out—yes, mam, a sheet to lay her out, but I'd be the last one to tell it.

"Me and the other wimmin, they was two or three others most generally always got that along of me, would wash the deceased and tie up the hands with ribbons. Then we fell to and made a shroud and set up with the corp' that night. And besides the owdaciousness of importin' a undertaker to 'tend to the las' solemn rites, I'll be switched, Mis' Plumtree, if they didn't hev him bring along a shroud, a boughten shroud with lace on to it. Now what do you think of that among civilized human bein's? Why, it'll rob fun'l of all the pleas—solemnness if they

outlandish doin's at fun'l's, havin' the services to the house and never goin' nigh the church? I don't think it's decent. Fust one I've missed seein' sence I bin confined to the house. All I got to see was the procession. I never see the Wagners in the procession. They must a went straight to the buryin' groun', and them own cousins to the family! They cain't fool me, I kin keep track of their goin's on. They've did that afore. It's scan'lous the way they conduct fun'l's out here, anyways. I never see nothin' like it back yander.

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go to doin' of them things. . . .  
"Been doin' of 'em all along in Jimtown? Great Scott, whar do the neighbors come in at? Nex' thing they'll be havin' one of them hearse things druv by a feller wearin' a plug hat. Jus' sif the store delivery wagon wan't good enough. I've rid in that before now, and it'll be good enough to tote me to the graveyard. Did the family take on much?

"They didn't! Well, what hev I bin tellin' you—it's these new-fangled doin's that's plumb robbin' folks of all feelin' for the dead. They buried their father goin' on ten yur ago, and in a manner befittin' a civilized community. I remember it all's though 'twas yestiddy. I bossed gittin' the mou'nin' ready. We didn't hev time to hem the veils, and Liddy hed no black hat suitable and we blacked up her old white leghorn with shoe polish. It was a glowerin', threatenin' day, and I couldn't enjoy none of the hull obsequies for thinkin' Lord, if it rains Liddy will be piebald shore enough, you know she's freckled wuss'n a turkey egg and got red hair and I wuz responsible for the idee. They must a tolled the bell a plumb hour—they done it up right and proper. The preacher jis' lit into folks and give 'em Sam Hill—seemed to sort of ferget the diseased for a spell, but it didn't go a miss, none of it, there's always them as needs a jackin' up. At the grave Lizy Ann broke away and was goin' to throw herself into it. . . .

"Yes, I know she married agin in three months, but she was in dead earnest for the time bein'. The hull kit and bilin' of 'em carried on turrible. You could a heard 'em a mile. The choir sung 'Sleepin Jesus' and 'Sister, Thou Art Mild and Lovely.' I ast Susan Blake why they sung that to a man's buryin', and she said they could sing that tune better'n most anything else.

"The style to have the doin's at the house? Shucks! I never heerd of such a thing back yander. It's the fust fun'l I've missed watchin' acrost the street that, and if they

take up that there fool notion of not totin' 'em in nout the meetin' house it'll rob me of a lot of pleasure a watchin' of 'em.

"Didn't wa'ar no mournin'? Well, I swan, what next? Soon's ever I heerd the breath had left the body I sent over all our black things, but they didn't want 'em. My conscience is clear. That's another thing our folks back home is real particular about, and that's wa'arin' deep mou'nin' and showin' respect for the dead. How can folks know you're mournin' if you jist wa'ar the same close you bin a wa'arin'? The Good Book says 'perilous times will come,' and I callate these is them. This is jist the begining.

"Did you notice our lot—to the left of the Gowdys and north of the Bumpuses right under the big pine? I hed 'Nerve put a boka' of laylocks on our graves and weed out the foxtail and thin out the poison oak and chop down the biggest of the chaparral so'se the headboards would show. I do that ever' fun'l. Some folks jist bury their dead away and never think of 'em from year's end to year's end. Ours is near the bars in plain sight as you go in, and I allers aim at fun'l time to spruce 'em up so'se to show we don't neglect our graves, folks is bound to talk so. Here comes 'Nervy' at last. Don't rush off, Mis' Plum, you ain't been here no time at all. Well, so long, if you must go.

"Stopped to the store to git caliker to set the hen and chickens quilt together, did ye? Did ye chaw a piece before you boughten it? I'll low it fades like all possessed. . . . Thought I'd like to hear about the fun'l? No, some folks is cur'us about such things, but I never was. We-allis was brung up different from that. Step around lively now and git yore paw's supper—he'll be comin' in dreckly, and hungry as a houn' dog. That ole Mis' Plumtree's got a tongue like a whipporwill. Lay my pipe up thar on the mantelpiece. I was listenin' to her, and it jis' natchelly flickered out."

### Offices of the Island of Jersey.

*CONTINUED FROM PAGE SEVEN.*

likely of requiring that if the King should make the island the lord of the manor must be his to meet him until the sea should reach to the girths of his son. Another manor, that of St. Ouen, presents the remarkable case of a great estate to which there are no deeds, it having been left the family of the Carterets since about a thousand years ago, when it was negotiated by the Norman duke to the Duke of St. Ouen. It was one of these—*the same Sir George referred to*—who in 1649 received from Prince Charles II, a grant of a manor and adjacent islets in America to be called New Jersey, and held at a rent of six pounds to the crown. Again in 1663 as one of the states of Carolina, and finally disappears years later, when he ended in a long career of picturesque wickedness. One of the smaller properties paid a dozen butterflies; another of a tall, specified to be at least an inch and a half, a chaplet of roses, the wreath to be that of a man's head or arm.

There are some of the odd things of Jersey let me describe a walk through its beauties. Taking the little railroads in the pretty town of St. Aubyn, four miles from St. Helier's, I tramped through a deep lane, with banks fifteen feet high, lined with ivy, buttercups, anemones, violets, and topped with tall trees leaned together overhead, making a green tunnel. Emerging from this, upon the open road, hard, white and bordered with gorse, that most glorious English wild flowers. On either side of the wide expanse, drawed stone roller. Overhead was the sky, and out of it came raining a brilliant cascade the song of the birds, a scene quite worthy of the master genius of Millet.

The time had passed quickly, and it was nearly dark. But here was one plain, modest stone that delayed me to decipher its inscription. The left lay the sea, a deep purple here and there off the rocky coast.

were little islets, ringed with flashing foam. Lizards slipped like shadows over the stones, no doubt the kind of which an old writer says: "On a hot summer's day they are seen basking in the sun, looking earnestly and as it were with pleasure upon a man as he passes by." The strong, steady wind poured past, filling the ears with its soft, hushing roar. A few miles brought me to the tiny hamlet, lying dreaming like a lotus eater by its shining, placid bay. A dozen whitewashed cottages, half as many fair-sized houses, two little shops, and the venerable gray church—that is the village. Behind it on the north rise low wooded hills, with masses of golden gorse covering their lower slopes, except where small patches have been cut out for garden ground. The gardens were full of old-fashioned flowers—sweet williams, hollyhocks, larkspur. Over all was an air of Sunday quietude, which the eternal song of the lark did not break, but rather intensified.

By a narrow gateway beneath huge, house-like elms, I passed into the churchyard. It was full of graves, the stones, all but the newest, gray and weathered by the wet sea wind. The church, dedicated in the year 1111, is small but very massive, and over its stones, too, the quiet tears of the lichen have slowly spread. A swarm of bees had established itself in some cranny inside the church, coming and going by way of the spoutlike mouth of a gargoyle. Here and there, in beautiful incongruity, little ferns had planted themselves between the stones. Close by is a still more ancient building, the Fisherman's Chapel, notable for some scraps of fresco, which are exhibited to visitors by the simple device of throwing the light on them, bit by bit, with a looking-glass. "Here," says the old sexton, in a voice that echoed and rumbled along the low vaulted roof, "here you see the massacre of the innocents." Out of doors was more to my taste, and I wandered out again among the graves. Here was one of a native of Connecticut, resting far from home. Here, one of a naval captain who was also a Bey of the Ottoman empire. For a moment I had a vision of minarets, caravans, pyramids. It was a strange interweaving of threads, many of those that had ended in this quiet churchyard.

The time had passed quickly, and it was nearly dark. But here was one plain, modest stone that delayed me to decipher its inscription. The left lay the sea, a deep purple here and there off the rocky coast.

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simple story; a sailor boy of 11 years, drowned in a winter storm a few years ago. Below the name and age were these lines: "Think of a Fisher lad, honest and sincere, Not cast away, but bro't to anchor here. Storms had overwhelmed him, but the conscious wave Repented and resigned him to his silent grave." Sailed from this port on an eternal sea, Refitted in a moment then shall be. Till Time's last signal blazes in the skies, In harbor safe from shipwreck now he lies." I say "Amen" to that, and slowly take my way back in the dusk to catch the train at St. Aubyn.

### Flawless Emeralds.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat:] A flawless emerald is said to be valued by jewelers at three or more times as much as a flawless diamond of like weight. The first emeralds are supposed to have come from India, but there is doubt as to their true identity and some of them seem to have been the rare green variety of corundum, the remarkable stone that in red gives us ruby and in blue and yellow is sapphire. Mines in Egypt yielded emeralds, some of which were probably included among Cleopatra's jewels. The Spaniards obtained fine stones from Mexico, Peru and Ecuador. The mines of Muzo in Colombia are now the chief source, although emeralds are found in Russia and the United States. The Muzo mines yield 700,000 or 800,000 carats a year, in several grades. From these mines came the most valuable single emerald known, which is the property of the Duke of Devonshire, and is a perfect, six-sided crystal, measuring 2 inches in length and 2 1/2, 2 1/5 and 1 1/2 inches in its three thicknesses, and weighing eight ounces eighteen pennyweights. The Hope emerald, weighing six ounces, was also found in Colombia.

### A Goose Hospital.

[The Christian Herald:] The largest goose farm in the world is owned by William H. Firke at Mansfield, Ill. Many of the geese are injured on their way to the farm, and a few others have the customary ailments of the tribe. "More than half of them are saved by the attention which is given in the hospital," states Mr. Firke, who believes that a hospital is a real necessity in the mod-

ern manner of handling poultry on a large scale. Mr. Firke's dealings with the geese have only to do with the fattening of them, very few being born on the large estate. Hatching geese is too slow a process for a man who wishes to make money fast. Mr. Firke's farm is a colossal fattening ground where the geese are kept on an average of only three weeks. They are received in carload lots from the South, principally Tennessee, young and gaunt, possessed of big frame and ravenous appetite; round and fat they are shipped three weeks later to the New York market, which is the best in the world.

### Difficult to Measure Altitude.

[London Chronicle:] It is even more difficult to estimate height than distance, and when one reads how once again the high record has been broken by some daring aviator, one is puzzled how to realize what the figures of his record really mean. Well, at any rate, we have the birds as a standard of comparison. Compared with Mr. Rayham's recent 15,000 feet, the common birds of England are mere groundlings, for generally they fly at no greater height than 300 feet. When migrating, however, they mount higher, though even then the wild goose (the loftiest of them) seldom reaches 2000 feet. The highest flyer in the world is the great condor, who sometimes rises five miles.

### Kafirs in Trouser.

[London Chronicle:] The Afghan who adopts western clothes seems often to be content with the coat and not to worry about the trousers. It is otherwise, according to Dudley Kidd in "The Essential Kafir," with the young man returning to his kraal from Johannesburg. Old trousers particularly appeal to his imagination, and the more patches the better, especially if they differ widely from the main pattern, while loud checks are tremendously popular. The Kafir boy's way with a waistcoat is also described by Mr. Kidd. First, he tries to put his head through one of the armholes, but finally, finding that impossible even with the help of pushing from the rear by his little brother, he uses the waistcoat as trousers thrusting his legs through the holes and buttoning it up behind. A piece of grass string as braces completes the outfit.

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# The City and the House Beautiful.

By Ernest Braunton.

## The Living Mantle. BEST MEANS OF HIDING THE UNSIGHTLY.

**I**N OUR scheme of civic beautifying, which is expected to be at its height at the beginning of 1915, we must take note of the many unsightly objects and buildings to be covered, as well as the many that may be mantled with green and constitute thereby a decided improvement in appearances. There is no paint or other artificial embellishment that can at all compare with nature's living green; therefore let us depend on the clinging vine for cover rather than upon cold and unfeeling paint or stain.

The mission of the vine is varying and manifold in character, but for quick covering of supports, trellises, arbors, pergolas, and small buildings, it works wonders in a climate so favorable as ours, for here we may call upon the whole world for its most treasured contributions in quick-growing climbers and trailers. Not all such plants need to be allowed the fulfillment of their ambitions by being allowed to climb, for many rubbish piles which may not be moved may be covered with living carpets that would really improve the landscape more than the removal of the rubbish.

There is no other class of plants which has such a wide and varied use as the vine, and most fortunately little taste need be expressed by the planter, for natural growths are seldom inharmonious. Even if one has odd ideas concerning the use of vines, the ultimate result is almost always pleasing. It is much to be feared that those who will beautify but little for 1915 will overlook the importance and value of vines, for when the cost is considered vines will do more to give our city landscapes a pleasing, natural appearance than any other living agency. A package of a hundred seeds of a lowly annual will cost as much and often take fully as long to grow as one that contains the same number of seeds of an ambitious vine, yet qualify far less in the general scheme.

In using vines for ground cover it is not desirable to level the soil, for any inequalities of surface but enhance the beauty of the mantle of green by relieving the surface of unending monotony. The point to be covered lies in the seed planting at the beginning of the next rainy season—the landscape, as well as the cover, will care for itself. While having climbers in mind do not lose sight of the fact that oftentimes a dead tree covered with vines beautifies a landscape where the removal of the tree would leave monotony and a featureless outlook.

### Preserve the Palms.

**C**ALIFORNIA has not one too many palms and none should be destroyed for which a place may be found. Little excuse can be given for destroying any species of our fan palms, for they may safely be moved at almost any time of the year, without any roots or surrounding soil. Befriended of all roots, nearly the whole top of leaves, stood in place, guyed firmly and well-watered, they will rapidly make new roots in any kind of soil. The noblest ornaments of local parks are the large and dignified Washington palms.

### A New Jelly Fruit.

**A**T THE government Plant Introduction Gardens at Chico, Cal., there are now growing vines of *Actinidia Chinensis* or "Yang Tau" from the Province of Yunnan, China, first introduced in 1904. Some years ago some of the vines were distributed throughout California for trial and later it was discovered that these vines bore male flowers only. Some reports come in that after five years' growth the vines have not borne anything but leaves. Such a plant may be seen at the home of C. B. Messenger on East Avenue 54, Highland Park, Los Angeles, and the owner calls it a "Dickens of a vine," probably because of "Great Expectations," while the realizations have been nothing. A well-behaved vine of this species is supposed to bear an abundance



THE WASHINGTON PALM.

of fine fruits an inch in diameter, having a delicate gooseberry-like flavor.

### Such a Name!

**T**HE United States Department of Agriculture has introduced a tree named *Haloxylo ammonioides*, which name, as the writer sees it, would mean "Salt-wood Sand-tree." It belongs to the salt-bush or Goosefoot family, *Chenopodiaceae*; a family not noted for the production of real wood. In appearance this tree much resembles a *Casuarina* or "beef-wood." In its native Turkestan it is a famous sand binder and in the deserts of central Asia is one of the chief fuel supplies. For extreme conditions in local desert regions it would no doubt prove of some value.

### The California Laurel.

**W**ITH a little training the native *Calluna laurel* or bay (*Umbellularia*) makes an ideal street tree and as grown naturally is a fine ornamental for the park or garden. For street planting it branches too much below and needs keeping to a single stem for the first few years or until it has reared its head above that of the pedestrian on the near-by walk. As the trees naturally have a heavy, dense top and root rather lightly, care should be taken to see that the soil below the planting depth is easily entered by foraging roots. A very heavy or hard soil will necessarily confine the root action to surface strata and in periods of heavy rainfall the tree will blow over.

### Eastern Deciduous Trees.

**W**HERE midsummer temperatures are high and the air extremely dry eastern deciduous trees should not be planted. Our so-called deserts afford good examples of such conditions. In the Eastern States there is always a fair amount of humidity in the atmosphere, which is necessary to continued health and activity. Trees from South Africa, parts of Australia, and our own native trees are superior for planting in the less favored parts of this State. In coastal sections, more particularly where there is some soil moisture at no great depth, even in summer, one may have a much larger list of trees from which to choose.

### City Beautifying.

**O**NE would be led to suspect, from the attitude of many city Councilmen, that civic beauty is not particularly desirable, for seldom do we hear of one in any local city advocating the planting of street trees, a work that is acknowledged by all competent authorities to add more of beauty, finished appearance and air of refinement than any other feature of civic improvement. Why they should dread to champion a cause having so many zealous supporters

is hard to say, for the advocacy of street beautification has ever met a responsive chord in the hearts of the multitude. In Los Angeles, municipal control to be thoroughly effective would call for such an effective tree department that perhaps our city dads are individually, as well as collectively, afraid to tackle the problem. This apparent fact should prove a stimulus, rather than otherwise, to lesser cities to get busy while the problem is still in its infancy and therefore comparatively easy of control. Any Los Angeles Councilman has an opportunity at present to leave an undying name for himself as the father of a street tree system by consistently and persistently pushing the necessary legislation to the attainment of this much-needed and highly commendable reform.

### The Popular Gladiolus.

**S**O POPULAR has the gladiolus become of late that about two years ago a National Gladiolus Society was formed, with headquarters somewhere on the Atlantic Coast. Now has sprung into existence, some four months ago, a neat little magazine given over to the care, culture, etc., of this one sort of flower, under the name of the Modern Gladiolus Grower, published by a fancier, not a commercial grower, at Calcium, N. Y.

### Deciduous Flowering Shrubs.

**S**CORES of sorts of deciduous shrubs are now in bloom in park and garden, and a study of them should be made in order to note what ones you like best, for these plants should be set out during early winter. Snowballs, Bridal Wreaths, Weigelas, Deutzias, and Wistarias are in full view of the writer, and all are exceptionally fine this year. In parts of gardens where a change from shade in summer to an unobstructed sunshine in winter is desired this class of shrubs is invaluable. Gardens often have damp, dark corners that are quite the despair of the owner during winter because filled with evergreen material. If such spots were planted to deciduous flowering shrubs so that the surface soil would become dry and sun-baked during clear spells in the rainy season the shrubs would be covered with glorious blossoms during springtime.

### Dividing Shasta Daisies.

**L**ARGE clumps of Shasta daisies that have become woody and past their most vigorous period of blooming should be cut up, the old roots thrown away, and the younger shoots, many of which will have roots of their own, planted down in the soil. So treated the new plants will yield flowers in July, and next year at about the same period will give a larger crop than at any other period of their life. Too many leave old plants of this daisy five or six years without division, but this is too long for any purpose.

### Hardiness of Cacti.

**I**T IS pleasing to note the extreme hardiness of tropical species of cacti as shown in the A. S. White Park, Riverside, as well as in many other locations. After having been grown in the open garden in California for a few years they become so hardy that species generally considered tender passed through the cold night of January 6, 1913, without harm. At that time we thought much harm had been done, for the temperature dropped to the lowest point ever known; but a careful study of all vegetation during the year subsequent shows that we were unduly alarmed, and evidences of unusual cold at that time are now indeed hard to find.

### Millions for Christmas Trees.

**T**HE United States Consul at Nuremberg, Germany, writes that over \$2,000,000 was spent for Christmas trees in Germany last year. In Nuremberg, a city having a population of 360,000, over 70,000 trees were sold at an average price of at least 35 cents. The people of that city thus spent for trees at least \$25,000. If Los Angeles and other cities adjacent spend a proportionate sum, some local trees should be grown, for the market is sure, and the prices good. Even

## Gardens, Grounds, Streets, Parks, Lakes

# "Home, S

## HARMONIOUS DECORATIONS.

Paper Out of Tone.

**Washington Herald:** When the wall coloring does not harmonize with an expensive rug, an expedient thing to do is to wash over the offending paper with a kalsomine finish. Strange to say, the colors of the kalsomine finishes in a warm room, if one is combining with bright-hued fabrics, are of deeper reds and blues.

An interesting color scheme can be arrived at by making the wall a mulberry, if the carpet shows a predominance of deep blue.

A touch of chintz in blue and mulberry for curtains or cushions and a chair covered in plain blue. Blue china and other tones, like Chinese or Nanking, looks well in this connection and it is one of the few combinations that look well with golden oak, although the darker tones are in much better taste.

### Lavender and Yellow.

washing over a wall paper with lavender is not formidable, but it might find favor from the professional decorator, necessary only that the paper on the wall be firm and smooth. A blistered place that come are accompanied with directions for mixing and applying, so that may be done by some one at home. Lighter the paper the better the result. The pattern of the paper shows through and give a pleasing diversity of surface. Only thing to avoid is the choice of yellow or yellow, as they require a suggestion of texture or luster and would look in such a flat-toned finish.

## Send Us a Lock of Your Gray.

We Will Send You a Free Trial Treatment By Return Mail.

To prove to any woman (or man) hair is turning gray that Mrs. Nelson's 4-Day Hair Color will restore youthful appearance, we will send a Trial Treatment. Make the test in privacy of your own home at our expense. Just send your name and address. The Trial Treatment will be sent in small all charges prepaid. Contains sulphur or other harmful ingredients for 20 years and endorsed by thousands of satisfied users.

Large size at all druggists \$1.00. Mrs. Nettie Harrison Co., San Fran-

## LOLA MONTE CREME

A true complexion balm. 3 months treatment at all druggists.

## CARE OF GLOVES.

Same When Very Soiled.

**Chicago Inter Ocean:** Put one glove in hand. Apply strong lather made of soap and fresh milk and use a soft or a fine piece of flannel; keep the glove toward the ends of the fingers. Until the dirt disappears, then take a soft towel and dab the glove till it is removed. Take the glove from the hand and blow it to open the fingers. Place a string through one of the buttons and hang the glove up in a warm place. There is a current of air. When dry gloves will have regained their color and be smooth and soft.

### Slightly Soiled.

Take a teaspoonful of powdered French soap. Put the gloves on the hands and into the palm of one glove, and rub hands and fingers together as if washing hands. Take off the gloves without them, and lay them aside for a few minutes. Then put them on, and clap the gloves with a clean cloth. The earth will act nearly as well.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

**Telegraph News:** To drive a nail through a wall without injury to the wall in hot water first. This will prevent breaking away the wall.

Mold a soft surface to oilcloth, and increase its length of serviceable by a layer of sawdust on the floor beneath it.

Keep bread boards a good color rubbing with half a lemon; then wash in cold water and stand them in the sun to dry.

Prevent the corners from wearing on oilcloth paste at each corner on the sides a square of cotton before putting oilcloth on the table.

Remove the greasy-looking marks on head and neck rests of leather chairs and headrests of leather chairs with oil as follows: Boil half a pint of oil and stand until nearly cold; then mix; then bottle, and it is ready.

Put a few drops on a flannel and with soft dusters. This will thoroughly clean all leather.

## REVIVING OLD HATS.

**New York Press:** To clean a white hat a jam pot with flour, and put oven until it is quite hot. Then with white flannel, rub the hot flour felt very thoroughly, and dust it off.

## Morris & Snow Sons

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Write for prices and further information. Theodore Payne, 345 S. Main St.

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Imported Dutch Bulbs. High-grade Garden Seed. Poultry.

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[Saturday, May 2, 1914.]

Grounds,  
arks, Lakes.

# "Home, Sweet Home"

**For Wife and Mother.  
For Daughter and Maid.****HARMONIOUS DECORATIONS.***[Paper Out of Tone.]*

*[Washington Herald:]* When the ~~W~~ morning does not harmonize with an expensive rug, an expedient thing to do is to wash over the offending paper with the Jasminine finishes in a warm bath. If one is combining with bright-hued *etc.* and furnishings, of a medium depth of yet the frosty flowering species, C. artemesia, yet little shrub for mass will stand greater humidity, and yet flower a long period.

*[en Building.]* Architectural or formal at the dwelling—in contrast to the dwelling—in contrast to the least formal we get a gradual transition to the natural. In away from the house, convenience, and more in seclusion. The alternative would be a desire to than supply a luxury, in the task with this

*[Lavender and Yellow.]*

washing over a wall paper with kaolin is not formidable, but it might fine from the professional decorator, necessary only that the paper on the firm and smooth. A blistered place a fresh piece pasted on. The preparation come accompanied with difficulty for mixing and applying, so the work to be done by some one at home under the paper the better the result. The pattern of the paper shows through giving a pleasing diversity of surface. One thing to avoid is the choice of yellow, as they require a suggestion of texture or luster and would look like a flat-toned finish.

**CARE OF GLOVES.**  
*[When Very Soiled.]*

*[Baltimore American:]* Put one glove in hand. Apply strong lather made of soap and fresh milk and use a soft *etc.* a fine piece of flannel; keep the ends of the fingers. As the dirt disappears, then take a soft towel and dab the glove till the lather is removed. Take the glove from the hand to open the fingers. Place *etc.* a ring through one of the buttonholes of the glove up in a warm place in a current of air. When dry you will have regained their color and are smooth and soft.

*[Handy Soiled.]*

A teaspoonful of powdered French chalk on the gloves on the hands and rub in the palm of one glove, and rub the fingers together as if washing hands. Take off the gloves without rinsing them, and lay them aside for a few moments, then put them on, and clap the gloves with a clean cloth. You will act nearly as well.

**HOUSEHOLD HINTS.**  
*[Wall First.]*

*[Dallas News:]* To drive a nail through a wall without injury to the wall, heat water first. This will prevent breaking away the wall.

Find a soft surface to oilcloth, and increase its length of serviceable layer of sawdust on the floor being it.

Paint broad boards a good color rub with half a lemon; then wash in cold water and stand them in the sun to dry.

Paint the corners from wearing on paste at each corner on the square of cotton before putting on the table.

Remove the greasy-looking marks on head rests of leather chairs and all as follows: Boil half a pint of vinegar. Stir until hot; then bottle, and it is ready. Add a few drops on a flannel and soft dusters. This will thoroughly all leather.

**REVIVING OLD HATS.**  
*[White Ones.]*

*[New York Press:]* To clean a white lamp pot with flour, and put it until it is quite hot. Then with white flannel, rub the hot flour very thoroughly, and dust it off of their catching fire or getting into

off with a perfectly clean brush or a white cloth. The hat will be as new.

White straw hats can be cleaned, and the sunburn removed, as follows: Warm a lemon, squeeze it into a saucer, and add a teaspoonful of powdered sulphur. Brush this well on the hat, rinse several times in cold water, wipe with a dry cloth, and finally dry in the shade. That hat will be as white as when you bought it.

*[Oil Black Straw.]*

Black chip hats, as a rule, only need oiling. Use a little sweet oil, and rub it off with a piece of black velvet.

Black straw hats, if faded, should be treated as follows: Get a piece of good black sealing wax (half ounce), powder it, and add to it two ounces of pure spirits of wine.

Stand the bottle near the fire until the wax is quite dissolved, then brush it on the hat with a toothbrush. Do this near a fire. The hat will be quite stiff and glossy.

**THE SEWING BASKET****To Secure Buttons.**

*[Tit-Bits:]* When you want to sew buttons on your boys' waistcoats, trousers, coats, or underwear, follow these directions and you will never have to re-sew those buttons: Place your button; take a hairpin (a strong one) and lay across the button, then sew over hairpin. When you have put as much thread through the eyes as they will hold, withdraw the hairpin; push the needle through near the button, pull the button up, and wrap the thread several times round between the button and goods; fasten on underside, and your button will stay on until the garment is worn out.

*[Chiffon Instead of Ribbon.]*

*[Baltimore American:]* In place of the ribbon beading or ribbon shoulder straps, which are apt to spoil the line of the shoulder when seen through a filmy blouse or evening bodice, sew in strips of double flesh-colored chiffon, sloping them out on each side where they are sewed on to the corset cover.

This gives firmer support to the corset cover than a piece of ribbon, and is also invisible. It is possible to match your skin exactly. There are pink, white and ivory tints or flesh color to suit all.

**LITTLE HOME INVENTIONS.****Handy Medicine Cabinet.**

*[Philadelphia Telegraph:]* Ask your grocer for an empty orange box; use short piece of wire for hanger with ends twisted through two screw eyes screwed in each side of one end of the box and one inch from the edge. On a stout nail hang in bedroom or kitchen. You will find you have three nice shelves to place your bottles on.

Make a cretonne curtain all around it and you have a very cheap, neat cabinet on which to store your medicine bottles or toilet articles.

*[Making a Box Couch.]*

A most convenient device is a box couch made of a large wooden box about 7 feet in length, 3 feet wide and about 3 feet deep. To this is a hinged top. Cover the box with a bright figured durable cretonne. On the lid fit and securely fasten a lightweight hair mattress, also covered the same as the box. Let it be each child's duty to pick off everything from the floor and put it away inside the box in an orderly manner. Upon this same couch place a number of pillows of bright cretonne and denims, and there you have a pretty and useful couch.

**LAUNDRY NOTES.***[Home-made Iron Holder.]*

*[Dallas News:]* Many housewives prefer to make their own holders, as they can use leather linings which are better than they can buy. When an old pair of shoes with a soft leather top are pretty well worn never throw them away, as they make a splendid lining for the iron holder. Leather is not a transmitter of heat, therefore such a holder is a splendid protection to the hands. Some housekeepers, when in making a holder of this sort, take crumpled newspaper, fold it into shape and sew the leather about it, whipping down the edges. The corners should be rounded off, as there is less danger of their catching fire or getting into

things. It requires but little time to make such holders, but the return in time-saving and protection to the hands certainly makes it worth while to try them. The housewife who has once used them will never fail to keep on using them.

**HEARTSEASE.****Make Work Aid Beauty.**

*[Pittsburgh Dispatch:]* The woman who "hates" her work wears out her nerves and disposition.

She performs her tasks with teeth clenched.

She becomes hostile at the need of any extra effort.

She "stumps" mentally and physically. She works only to get through.

Her ill nature shows ultimately in wrinkles and spoiled personality.

Learn to make a difference between "system" and "routine."

Monotony is deadly.

It causes the muscles to relax and dulls the spirit.

Keep up a feeling of good will toward work as well as play.

You will enjoy each better for having had the enjoyment of the other.

Do with a will what your hands or your brains find to do.

Put snap and vigor into your work. Half-heartedness is the sign of a weak will.

Keep yourself in hand.

Never let nerves and muscles become tense.

Do what you have to do, and finish up each task.

**My Creed.**

Faith that today's deep sorrow, Sore though the heart may be, Changed shall be on the morrow As the tide is turned at sea.

Hope that the joy of living May come to the burdened soul, And peace of God's own giving The broken heart make whole.

Love so serene in its beauty May enter the open door, And, strengthening the chords of duty, Dwell there in peace evermore.

—[A. L. Johnson, in the Outlook.]

(Brief suggestions invited from Practical Housekeepers.)

## Have You Seen Our New Nursery Salesyard?

It is a place where any grower will enjoy a half hour looking around, whether he wants to buy or not.

Our tremendous buying power places us in a position to offer the choicest stocks at most attractive prices.

Now is the time to plant evergreen trees and shrubs—write for quotations.

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## We Can Make Your Old Hat Look Like This One

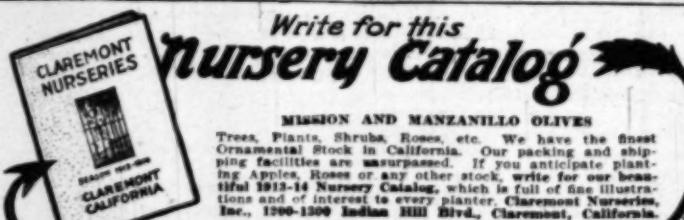


We resew the straw from your old hat into one of a later style. We also clean and re-block felt and Panama hats, using factory methods exclusively. Send a postcard for our booklet.

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## Write for this Nursery Catalog

**MISSION AND MANZANILLO OLIVES**

Trees, Plants, Shrubs, Roses, etc. We have the finest Ornamental Stock in California. Our packing and shipping facilities are unsurpassed. If you anticipate planting Apples, Roses or any other stock, write for our beautiful 1913-14 Nursery Catalog, which is full of fine illustrations and of interest to every planter. Claremont Nurseries, Inc., 1290-1309 Indian Hill Blvd., Claremont, California.

## "Wonderful Skin Cleanser"

Miss Ruth Stonehouse,

Star of the Essanay Films,

writes us as follows:

I am constant and delighted user of Sempre Giovine. There is nothing like it to refresh the skin and to free the pores of their overlaid dirt. It is indeed a wonderful skin cleanser.

S OAP and water does not clean your skin. S thoroughly. It cannot reach the dust and grime that lies deeply buried in the skin. But there is a wonderful skin cleanser that takes out every speck of clinging dirt—clears the complexion—brings color to the cheek—refreshes the skin.

## Sempre Giovine

Pronounced SEM-PRAY JO-VE-NAY—Meaning "Always Young".

Is this marvelously efficient skin cleanser. It is a fragrant compound of beauty making ingredients. It positively will not dry the skin or cause the growth of hair. For 25 years it has been the choice of beautiful women.

**Comes in Cake Form**

It is the only skin cleanser that comes in this convenient and economical cake form. Saves wasteful dipping of the fingers into a jar. Needs but to be rubbed on and rubbed off. All the impurities in your skin come out with it. Does not crumble on the face.

**As Your Druggist**

Go to your druggist or department store today and ask about this wonderful skin cleanser, Sempre Giovine. You have never used anything like it before. You will be astonished and delighted with results.

Ask your druggist about it TODAY. Manufactured by Marrietta Stanley Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.



The Complexion Cake

## FEAR DYNAMITE PLOT; "UNEMPLOYED" JAILED.

SUSPECTED plot to blow up these were White, Coyle and Devine. The method whereby the alleged

Ha

# Care of Growing Chicks Important.

By J. Harry Wolsieffer.

## Some Precautions.

### THINGS TO AVOID IN RAISING LARGE OR SMALL FLOCKS.

(Don't condemn your eggs or the breeding, simply because your young chicks don't mature properly.)

The fault is probably in your own camp, due to carelessness, neglect or ignorance. Make sure the incubator is run properly, or that your brooder is adequately ventilated, correctly heated and kept clean. Watch the kind of feed you are giving and a score of other things necessary for success. Read the following article carefully and get some expert advice.

The Red Pile Game Bantams shown here-with are worth while knowing something about.]

MANY poultry raisers condemn the breeder from whom they purchase hatching eggs or, perhaps, day-old chicks, because of the fact that when reaching maturity the fowls do not attain standard size or are below normal weight and that of the parent stock. In many cases eggs or chicks from the stock of high-grade breeders purchased at good prices seem but commonplace, and this is due very largely to the fact that they were not properly grown, although seldom will beginners or even those who are experienced, admit that they have neglected anything in the proper growing of the chick.

Even among more experienced poultry raisers every now and then circumstances arise over which they had or had not control, which cause setbacks in the growing of chicks. They can be due to many causes. The battle of successfully rearing chicks is not over after they have passed the ten-day period in winter, but care and good management must be continued from then until the chicks are fully matured and beyond.

The chicks hatched should be from good strong parents, properly incubated and brooded, for if any neglect has occurred in the breeding pen, or the eggs have not been properly incubated or brooded, then no amount of care or management can overcome these faults. Faulty breeding means fowls that are not vigorous. Feed the hens a proper ration that is best adapted to the producing of a normal (not forced) output of fertile eggs.

The eggs as gathered should be properly kept in a temperature of from 45 to 60 degrees and kept in a place free from strong draughts. Proper incubation means the maintenance of an even temperature in the machine of 102½ to 103 deg., the full twenty-one days; the providing of the proper amount of moisture and fresh air, the proper and careful turning of the eggs and allowing the right amount of cooling.

#### Temperature Must Be Regular.

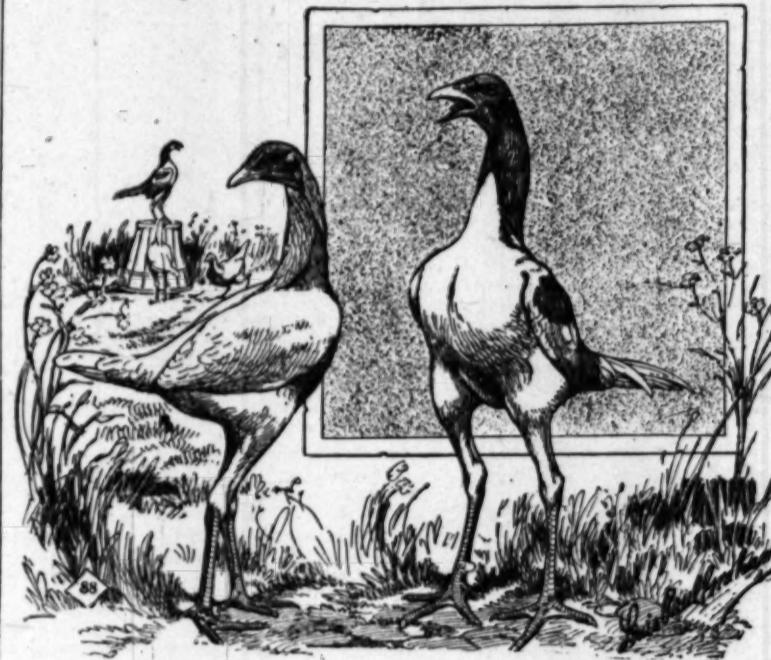
Any incubator run one day at 90 degrees, the next day at 104 or 105 degrees, will hatch the chicks, but it will not produce the even hatch or will not hatch all the chicks healthy and strong.

Then comes the brooding. If the chicks are not put in a brooder so constructed that it can maintain a heat of 100 to 95 degrees during the first ten days, chilled chicks are the result. Or the brooder may be so constructed as not to give the proper amount of fresh air. Again, the brooder may be a good one, and the operator may be to blame in running it improperly. While great improvements have been made in incubator and brooder construction within the past few years, the apparatus is not yet self-regulating and cannot run for any considerable length of time without the use of brains behind it. Consequently, the breeder of high-grade hatching eggs or day-old chicks very often gets the blame for faults that should be laid to the purchaser of the eggs or chicks instead of the breeder.

**Don't Crowd Brooders.**

The results obtained by poultry keepers are often wonderful, considering the abuse the eggs or chicks have been subjected to. In the smaller hives the usual number of chicks should never be more than fifty, but, as a rule, the beginner crowds in double that number, and while this may be all right for the first ten days when the chicks are small and are not consuming so much fresh air,

## Popular Breed of Small Game.



RED PILE GAME BANTAMS.

Game fowls were formerly the most popular breed of fowl in England, and Bantams naturally were widely cultivated. Sixty years ago the Game Bantam was short-legged, loose-feathered, with drooping wings and a large-spread tail. From that time, great advances have been made in their breeding and they show better quality than the large Game. In fact, there are many American and Canadian fanciers devoting their energies exclusively to Game Bantams. They are exclusively a fancier's fowl. The carcasses and eggs are unsalable on account of size, though the eggs are believed by some to be exceptionally nutritious.

They are bred for the pleasure of the

work and amusement in rearing, furnishing a diversion for children, who make pets of them. Some get satisfaction out of breeding them for shows, especially country fairs.

The Red Pile Game Bantam is one of the handsomest varieties, the color of the male being white, excepting the head, neck, back, top of wings and secondary flight feathers, which are red. The female is white, except the breast, which is salmon red, and the neck, where the feathers are edged with lemon-yellow. Legs, feet and back of both sexes are yellow. The males must have the comb and wattles cut off, or "dubbed," with small scissors, an operation requiring some skill.

after that period they grow very rapidly, and overcrowd their quarters. The result is that at night they do not get the proper amount of fresh air; second, they have not the proper amount of floor space and, while they have made a good growth up to ten days or two weeks, from that time on they drag along—many falling by the wayside. The poultry raiser should always remember, and this holds good in all livestock or plant life, that every time the growth is checked, it takes that much longer for it to mature, and a number of these chicks—due to mismanagement—will never attain their full size.

This means, in the case of broilers, a delay of several weeks in getting them to a marketable size; it means perhaps a month or more for the first egg, which if many fowls are kept, amounts to a considerable loss. It means underweight in the showroom, and any lack of proper growth means the lack of perfect shape in the breed.

Many a beginner who purchased the eggs or chicks of some noted breeder who has won at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore, could produce just as good specimens as the breeder who sold him the eggs, if he knew how to raise them.

In other words, it is all in the proper growing of the stock, and while the beginner can, he seldom does grow stock in the way it should be grown. Poultry raisers hate to think that the poultry have lice, but in the majority of cases where trouble appears in the growing flock, it can be traced to lice, though every other ailment and cause is looked for first.

#### Must Prevent Lice.

Buildings can be brand-new, but if a fight is not made against vermin, lice will soon be found. Sparrows, one of the poultry raisers' greatest pests, are carriers of lice and disease, and are frequently the cause of losses among the incubator and brooder-hatched chick if neglected.

Crowding is another evil that is indulged in by even many of the more experienced

one or two colony-houses are purchased, where double that number are ready to receive the chicks.

The writer in the past has lost money in trying to house 100 chicks, but fifty should have gone, than most any one cause; not in the heavy rate, but in the lack of size and the maturity so essential to obtain a good egg yield or to produce good show.

Another thing to be avoided is the mixing of different ages together; chicks and four weeks old should never be in a flock of growing chicks eight weeks of age, or placed among the fowls. This means extra housing and, but it always means extra dollars to make the most out of poultry there is one right way, and that is the profit way.

Feed plays an important part, and further general study of the condition of twenty-one carloads, or more than 500,000 dozen eggs shipped from thirty-six packing-houses in the corn belt to ten different markets on the Eastern coast. These figures mean that in New York City alone 665,267 eggs annually arrive at the railroad and other terminals in bad condition.

[New York Sun:] Nearly 7 per cent. of eggs packed in crates and shipped arrive at their destination in bad order, according to figures just obtained by the food research laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. This means that on an average 24.96 eggs out of every thirty dozen packed and shipped arrive at the market broken as "cracks," "dents," "leakers" or "shakers." These figures were obtained

an individual examination of 6000 eggs before and after shipment, and further general study of the condition of twenty-one carloads, or more than 500,000 dozen eggs shipped from thirty-six packing-

houses in the corn belt to ten different markets on the Eastern coast. These figures mean that in New York City alone

665,267 eggs annually arrive at the rail-

road and other terminals in bad condition.

[New York Press:] There are very few

poultry raisers who do not have some

trouble with illness among the birds. Now

then one will find that they will

have little the early part of the morning

ring to roam the fields in search of

bugs and worms—but are ready for

feed in the late morning at 10 or 11.

Sickness will come with chickens

with people, and one must simply work

keep the entire flock in good tone and

free from infection. Where one finds

a chicken immediate measures should

taken to break up the trouble and pre-

vent it from spreading. Every sick or ill

bird should be removed from the flock

such as oats, wheat and barley—and

dry mash, bran, middlings, ground

beef scraps and from 10 to 15 per cent.

of lime added. This matter of

treatment it is better to kill it and

burn the carcass.

The pullets or cockerels kept over

never be forced, but should make

the best of the flock.

[Philadelphia Record:] It is not best to

put pullets rapidly for egg production in

early fall, but on the other hand

it is best to add gradually month by

month to the richness of the rations given

to the birds just at the time when

they should be doing their best work in

production. The dry mash recom-

mended by the Maine station is composed

of bran, corn meal, low grade flour and

scraps. This for the first month, with

slightly richer mash for the second

month. For the third month a liberal quan-

tity of linseed is added. This matter of

hatching too early moult of the late

hatched pullets is well worth con-

sideration.

[Baltimore American:] During the fiscal

1913 the United States exported over

60,000 dozen eggs, representing 20,409,

dosen of whole eggs, valued at \$4,391,

and \$65,854 worth of canned eggs and

1,271,706 dozen eggs, 227,457

dozen of yolks, 20,284 pounds dried eggs.

During the first three months that the new

law was effective there were 1,700,000

dozen eggs imported into the United

States, as compared with 1,370,000 dozen

imported during the entire preceding year.

Imports in 1912 amounted to 17,650,000, as

19,000,000 in 1912.

[New York Sun:] In England they are

quite a discussion on longer hours

laying hens and some very interesting

experiments are being carried out. It is

of course, for one hen to lay two

within a few hours of each other, just

as a same way as a hen may lay a double

egg, which is caused in no other way

than on account of the overprolificacy of the

hen or the bird being fed on too forcing

but to pretend to argue the point

a hen will lay if kept under the rays

of electric light three eggs every forty-eight

is nonsense. Any one who has kept

under the rays of electric light knows

well that the birds will start to lay

instantly, but there is no man yet

who can prove that he has produced even

10 per cent. more eggs in

the same time than pure Ameri-

can or twice the

## Scratchings



[New York Sun:] Nearly 7 per cent. of eggs packed in crates and shipped arrive at their destination in bad order, according to figures just obtained by the food research laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. This means that on an average 24.96 eggs out of every thirty dozen packed and shipped arrive at the market

broken as "cracks," "dents," "leakers" or "shakers." These figures were obtained

an individual examination of 6000 eggs before and after shipment, and further general study of the condition of twenty-one carloads, or more than 500,000 dozen eggs shipped from thirty-six packing-

houses in the corn belt to ten different markets on the Eastern coast. These figures mean that in New York City alone

665,267 eggs annually arrive at the rail-

road and other terminals in bad condition.

[New York Press:] There are very few

poultry raisers who do not have some

trouble with illness among the birds. Now

then one will find that they will

have little the early part of the morning

ring to roam the fields in search of

bugs and worms—but are ready for

feed in the late morning at 10 or 11.

Sickness will come with chickens

with people, and one must simply work

keep the entire flock in good tone and

free from infection. Where one finds

a chicken immediate measures should

study growth, so they will be in prime condition to lay—or, in the case of males, to be of service as breeders at the time of maturity.

(Continued 1914 by Eugene McGuckin Company.)

## Scratchings



[New York Sun:] Nearly 7 per cent. of eggs packed in crates and shipped arrive at their destination in bad order, according to figures just obtained by the food

laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. This means that on an average 31,300 eggs out of every thirty dozen packed and shipped arrive at the market under as "cracks," "dents," "leakers" or "shivers." These figures were obtained

as individual examination of 6000 eggs before and after shipment, and

after general study of the condition of

one carload, or more than 500,000

eggs shipped from thirty-six packing

houses in the corn belt to ten different

ports on the Eastern coast. These fig-

ures mean that in New York City alone

30,000 eggs annually arrive at the rail-

roads and other terminals in bad condition.

[New York Press:] There are very few

egg raisers who do not have some

trouble with illness among the birds. Now

and that they will eat

part of the morning, people

fields in search of food

—but are ready for a

morning at 10 or 11 o'clock

owing chicks are com-

of vegetation, green

in some form. The

market are to be no

than is generally in

the grain. A better

of frame-growing

eat and barley—and in

middlings, ground oats

from 10 to 15 per cent.

scraps added to each

cockrel kept over day

but should make a

good meal.

[Chicago Record-Herald:] Culbone

Church, which among many others claims

to be the smallest church in England, is

situated on the coast of North Devon, not

far from the picturesque little village of

Porlock, and the church is so guarded by

hills and woods that the sun's rays reach

it only four months of the year. The build-

ing is but thirty-three feet long by twelve

feet eight inches wide, and has a porch,

nave, carved oak chancel screen and Nor-

man font, an alabaster altar piece and a

quaint high pew near the chancel, used by

the family of Lord Lovelace, by whom the

property is owned. The slanted chancel is

lit by a tiny, square-headed, iron-barred win-

dow, the oldest feature in the church, being

pre-Norman, and cut out of a single stone.

It is amply large for the population, which

is about thirty-five in a parish of only 1337

acres. In summer the church is crowded,

owing to the influx of visitors from many

parts of the world.

normal conditions during the summer months.

[Monthly Hints on Poultry:] If you feed mustard it should be fed in the mash mixture, at the rate of one heaping teaspoonful daily to each ten birds. The mustard should be thoroughly and evenly mixed with the ground grains in order that all birds may receive equal amounts. It is best to first mix the mustard with five times its bulk of the mash mixture, and this in turn with the balance of the mash. The mash may be fed either dry or moist. Mustard may be given throughout the year, or only during the cool season, as preferred. In some cases the amount is increased to one teaspoonful to seven or eight birds, especially where the larger varieties are kept.

[New York Press:] It is well to have the dropping boards as low as possible, and the perchers not more than ten inches above the dropping boards. Many fowls become lame because of the constant strain in getting on and off the roosts, and many of them get bad cases of bumble feet from the same cause. Low dropping boards and roosts are better and usually can be made at less cost.

### England's Smallest Church.

[Chicago Record-Herald:] Culbone Church, which among many others claims to be the smallest church in England, is situated on the coast of North Devon, not far from the picturesque little village of Porlock, and the church is so guarded by hills and woods that the sun's rays reach it only four months of the year. The building is but thirty-three feet long by twelve feet eight inches wide, and has a porch, nave, carved oak chancel screen and Norman font, an alabaster altar piece and a quaint high pew near the chancel, used by the family of Lord Lovelace, by whom the property is owned. The slanted chancel is lit by a tiny, square-headed, iron-barred window, the oldest feature in the church, being pre-Norman, and cut out of a single stone. It is amply large for the population, which is about thirty-five in a parish of only 1337 acres. In summer the church is crowded, owing to the influx of visitors from many parts of the world.

### Criminals are Poor Soldiers.

[Indianapolis News:] Having closely observed, during the Tripoli campaign, the conduct of 225 soldiers who had been convicted of various crimes before the war, Dr. Consiglio, a prominent Italian surgeon, now makes known the result of his investigations. He finds that the worst criminals manifested aggressiveness toward their superior officers and were faint-hearted in battle. Some who had been driven to crime by the abuse of alcohol or had received disciplinary sentences distinguished themselves in actual fighting, but were unable to adapt themselves to regular warfare. He considers that the fittest soldier for modern campaign is the man who is a good citizen in time of peace.

### When the Duchess Bathed.

[Indianapolis News:] Considerable pomp used to attend the entrance into the water of the Duchess de Berri, who nearly a hundred years ago first made sea bathing fashionable in France. When the Duchess went bathing at Dieppe her arrival at the beach was hailed with a salvo of artillery. The holder of the then newly-created post of "inspector des bains" had to be there to receive her, attired in a resplendent uniform, cocked hat and white gloves. This functionary led Her Royal Highness into the sea until the water reached his knees, when he retired with three profound reverences. The Duchess, who was an expert swimmer, then proceeded to enjoy herself.

### The Loyal Irish Father.

[Century Magazine:] It is certain that no immigrant is more loyal to wife and child than the Irishman. Out of nearly 10,000 charity cases in which a wife was the head of the family, the greatest frequency of widowhood and the least frequency of desertion or separation is among the Irish. In only 18 per cent. of the Irish cases is the husband missing; whereas among the Hebrews, Slovaks, Lithuanians and Magyars he is missing in from 40 to 50 per cent. of the cases. But the sons of Irish, with that ready adaptation to surroundings characteristic of the Celt, desert their wives with just about the same frequency as men of pure American stock; namely, 36 per cent., or twice that of their fathers.

### Aboard a Junk.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWELVE.)

needed, our laborious progress being less than twenty miles in every twenty-four hours. Although some might have complained of dull monotony, there was always something of interest to note and study. Bird life grew more numerous and more varied—jet-black and long-necked diving cormorants, flocks of giant pelicans skimming the waters, flights of wild ducks overhead uttering their clamorous call, hawks, eagles, cranes, kites, and among the trees, the inevitable and ubiquitous raucous-voiced crow.

Toward the headwaters of the lake preparations for the coming big harvest of fish were in evidence. At certain points considerable fleets of junks and sampans were assembled. We skirted one great bay that was already cut off from the main waters of the lake by a line of stakes and bamboo mats that must have been at least six miles long; every fish within that inclosure was a prisoner and doomed to capture within a week or two. Here myriads of birds were assembled in knowing expectancy.

### Prudent Pirates.

There was something uncanny yet fascinating in the submerged forest. Here a sampan poled by two upright and almost nude figures was slowly and silently moving through the maze of tree branches. There, amidst a denser patch, could be glimpsed the fantastically decorated prow of a big Chinese junk, with eager dusky faces watching us through narrow apertures. Such a scene inevitably suggested pirates, and as we learned later from the French administrator at Angkor pirates there are on the Great Lakes; but they are wise in their generation, for never by any chance do they interfere with European travelers. A Cambodian crew and boat can disappear overnight without leaving a ripple on the waters, but a single white man missing would lead to serious complications.

Most of the time we were fighting a stiff head breeze, but occasionally, when a slant of wind favored, our junks would hoist sail. And oh! what a motley and fantastic array of sail cloth—on one boat a couple of old blankets, one white, the other blue, tied together; on another a ragged square of matting, perforated and gashed in a dozen places; on a third nothing more nor less than a big mosquito curtain appropriated from our bedding supplies and, despite its flimsy texture, holding the wind in really wonderful fashion. When the sails were filled and the waters merrily rippling against the prow, our boys would cease from their labors and come one by one into the tiny cabin for companionship and to satisfy their curiosity. They would sit around the curved floor, eagerly watching and conversing in subdued whispers. The pictures in the advertising section of a magazine would afford them occupation for an hour.

Then our meals were of endless interest to them—they would even drop their oars to be present at an informal midday luncheon. The opening of a can was a delight, the popping of a cork a sensation, and at the end both empty can and empty bottle would be carried off as valuable treasure trove. Fortunately, I happened to have with me a box of Burmese cheroots, black in color and portly in girth, strong as a smoke, but excellent to those accustomed to their flavor. After dinner I would distribute one apiece all around; each boy would reverently receive the gift with both palms uplifted and joined. I would recommend these cigars as the finest tipping currency in Cambodia, for we had only to watch the enjoyment with which they were consumed to realize that no coin of the realm could have given such intense satisfaction.

### When Shaving Day Came.

But it was on the last day of our voyage that the boys had the time of their lives. We had been playing cards to while away an hour—the simple but absurdly-named game of "rum," the points of which these young Cambodians, in whose very blood runs the gambling spirit, had quickly grasped. They would watch the drawing of each card with bated breath, their eyes would flash when a sequence was thrown down, there would be excited murmur of approval when a winner simply overwhelmed his opponents. The only thing they could not understand was that there were no stakes—a friendly game of chance was clearly outside the bounds of their comprehension, there was something lacking when at last the cards were put away and

none of us appeared to be a penny the richer or the poorer.

Well, on this particular afternoon it had been suggested that, in preparation for our landing on the morrow, we should indulge in a shave. We had certainly begun to look like a stubby bunch of hoboes. So valises were unlocked and appurtenances of the toilet produced—to the overwhelming wonder and admiration of our onlookers. We fell into the mood of the moment, and each and all of us went to the extreme limit of our resources, setting forth on the upended packing-case that served as dressing-table a truly formidable array of toilet requisites and luxuries—combs and brushes, safety razors, shaving sticks, tubes of soap, shaving brushes, bottles of bay rum and cologne water, a couple of mirrors, a shaving bowl, and, last of all, a big powder puff and box of powder, produced from the make-up box of our moving-picture comrade. In due course we proceeded with solemn faces to the work of lathering, and when finally the miniature lawn mower, operating all together like a battery of harvester in a wheat field, began their task and left broad, clean furrows on well-soaped cheeks and chins, astonishment overleaped the bounds of gentle courtesy, and those five Cambodians, belonging, be it remembered, to a beardless race, fairly jumped about and shouted in their excitement. Then came peals of laughter when the young actor, with imperturbable gravity, finally powdered his face and neck from brow to Adam's apple. Afraid no doubt lest uncontrollable merriment might be mistaken for rudeness, the spectators fled, and for an hour thereafter we could bear from the deck their animated chatter and subdued cacklings. But when we emerged from the cabin, clean-shaved and our own self-respect restored by a change of garments, the boys bowed lower than ever in respectful admiration.

By noon next day we were in the Siem-Reap River, and an hour later there was a busy scene of debarkation at a little native village which supplied a swarm of deeply interested spectators, men, women, and children, the last-named clothed only in the modesty of unconscious nudity. Here twelve bullock carts were awaiting us, our retinue, and our baggage, and soon we were moving slowly in a long procession over marsh lands, through jungle growth, and past occasional patches of vividly green rice. After two hours of rude jolting we found ourselves on a good road in the straggling town of Siem-Reap, its thatched houses strung along both sides of the river, half-hidden amid clumps of coconut palms and banana trees. Curious and ingenious wheels were at work every fifty or 100 yards lifting water for irrigation purposes, while added picturesqueness was given to the scene by occasional pagodas showing through the foliage, the yellow robes of the Buddhist priests imparting vivid spots of color to the all-pervading greenery.

The sun had set when at last we reached the government rest-house. And there before us on an open plain, bathed in the purple haze of twilight, were the rounded and clustered towers, the terraced colonnades, the massive gateways of a mighty temple, half-ruined, desolate, sublime in the majesty of its silence and isolation.

Our pilgrimage was accomplished. We were at Angkor-Vat, the most stupendous edifice in stone ever erected by the hands of man.

(Copyright, 1914, by Edmund Mitchell.)

### Real Shaves in India.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] The natives of India go in a great deal for shaving, and do not confine themselves to merely shaving the chin, but on occasion will shave the eyebrows, as well, and in the case of certain rites and ceremonies, the head, too, is completely shaved.

No soap is used, but the beard is softened by being rubbed over with a little cold water. The razors employed are generally of native manufacture and have fixed handles that do not fold; moreover, they are very much heavier than those of European make. The strop consists of a small piece of leather the size of a man's palm, and is held in the open hand during stropping.

The recognized cost of a shave is 1 pice, which is the exact equivalent of 1 farthing. With western education, however, conditions are rapidly changing, and many native gentlemen now shave themselves. The advent of safety razors will doubtless do much toward breaking down prejudice among natives against shaving themselves.

10

[429]

The Chinese conversion of the Canton Federation of Women's Clubs was closed at Riverside yesterday.

A Santa Fe train killed a man near Barstow yesterday when he stepped on the wrong track.

PACIFIC SLOPE. Optimism pre-

vailed at the meeting of the County Re-

publican Central Committee held at

FEAR DYNAMITE PLOT;  
"UNEMPLOYED" JAILED.

A suspected plot to blow up these were White, Coyle and Devine.

The public buildings centering about the method whereby the alleged

# This Human Body of Ours.

By C. L. McCleery, A. B., O. D., N. D.

Plain Truths  
and Simple.

## Transplanting Human Organs.

SOME time since it was confidently announced that experiments made on animals had proved, apparently, that organs could be transplanted from one human body to another. The statement created much interest because of the hope it held out to those afflicted with local troubles for which there was no recognized cure. The man suffering from Bright's disease, whose kidneys had been cut to pieces with the crystals of uric acid, saw a possibility that he might have his life extended by the extirpation of his own kidney and the substitution of a healthy one from the body of a person immediately deceased. Women with diseased ovaries saw the hope of future maternity through the replacement of their own organs with those from a healthy body which no longer required them. In a measure, this has been proved true. Dr. Horak of Prague University has demonstrated that bones may be so transplanted from a dead person to a living one. It happened that just at the right moment a suicide, a young girl, was brought in, and Dr. Horak grasped the opportunity to save without amputation the life of a young seamstress with sarcoma of the bone of the upper arm. The bone of the dead girl was removed, and the flesh of the living girl was laid back and the affected bone removed from the shoulder joint to just above the elbow. The corresponding bone from the suicide then was fastened onto the stump above the elbow with a small ivory wand fitted into the cavity hollowed into the bone, and gold pins on the outside. The head of the bone was pushed gently into the cavity of the shoulder joint and fastened there.

After sewing up the wound, Dr. Horak placed the arm in a tight bandage. The bone knit quickly, and after a few weeks on continual practice, electrization, and massage, the arm had regained its original mobility. The young woman is now going about her accustomed duties in Prague possessed of as great facility as ever in the use of her arms.

Dr. G. Frank Lydston of Chicago, at a recent meeting of the Chicago Medical Association, told how he had successfully transplanted a gland of a dead person to the body of a living man. He said that when he had been unable to find a subject willing to undergo the operation he made the transplantation upon himself, thus proving his faith by his works. Such an operation performed January 16, 1914, he said, seemed to have been successful. The gland was taken from a youth of 18 years who had been dead seventeen hours.

Dr. Lydston said if the operation should prove a permanent success it may be a new remedy for Bright's disease, hardening of the arteries and ailments due to premature senility. The surgeon said he had been unable to find any record here or in Europe of such an operation ever before having been performed. Dr. Lydston also said he had implanted in a woman of 59 years organs of a woman of 17 years who had been dead from violence twelve hours. This operation, he said, had been performed too recently for him to predict results. The wound, however, was healing rapidly and the operation gave evidence of being successful.

While success has thus apparently been obtained in the transplantation of human organs from one person to another, it has not been proved possible to transplant the organs of an animal into a human body. Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute, who has conducted the most important investigations in this direction, has recently announced the failure of his experiments, and that in spite of the successful results obtained in transplanting the organs of one animal to another of the same species, there appears no possibility that the same results could be obtained in grafting the organs of animals into the human body. Organs may be severed from their connection and then replaced, and the peculiar chemical relationship of the organ to the rest of the system is such that complete reunion takes place, but such a union is limited to the organ having that chemical affiliation. Where organs have been taken

from an animal and grafted into one of a different species, although the immediate results may appear excellent, Dr. Carrel finds that they are nearly always unsuccessful ultimately, and this is true even when the organs were transferred from one animal to another of the same species. The lack of the same chemical reaction between the amputated organ and the rest of the substance is given as the reason for the failure. Future efforts in this line of human surgery are to be directed toward a determination of the biological methods which will prevent the reaction of the organism against foreign tissue.

It would be of high consequence to the human family, of course, if the tissues and organs of the lower animals could be made serviceable in the bodily economy of man. For it is the failure of some organ, like the liver, kidney or heart, that often occasions death when all the other parts of the body are in workable condition. It has been proved possible to transfer bones from the leg to mend defects of the jaw or spine, and skin, nerves and tissue are made to serve in new locations where repairs are vital. It was recently proved at Baltimore that the cornea of a pig's eye can be grafted upon the eye of a child.

The failure to secure results in transplanting organs proves anew the complexity of the animal organism. Man is more highly organized than the dog or "lower" animal, and this difference appears, biologically, to be one of chemical reaction. So much has been learned, at any rate, that the experiments have not been failures.

## Successful Nerve Surgery.

Paralyzed and atrophied muscles may be restored by a replacement of the destroyed nerves that supplied these organs with the impulse of life. The action of every muscle is the result of an impulse of the brain, and if the nerve leading from the brain to the muscle be out of working order there is the same failure to transmit energy as when a telegraph wire has been cut and the ends separated. The muscle begins to degenerate. Until recent years it was supposed that such muscle and nerve wasting was incurable. The unfortunate victim of facial paralysis, caused by injury or cold, of infantile paralysis, of paralysis of various sets of muscles in consequence of wounds and contusions, remained without hope.

Surgical experiments have, however, demonstrated that if a cut nerve be immediately reunited the loss of function will not take place. It has also been demonstrated that even after paralysis has begun the muscles can be restored by a union of the wasted nerves. According to a statement from London some wonderful results in facial and infantile paralysis have been obtained. The experiments along this line are reported as having demonstrated that in cases where, for any reason, union of the divided nerve is impossible, a junction may be effected between its degenerated portion and any other convenient nerve. This "nerve-grafting" is found to give ultimately results almost as good as those obtained by the older method of nerve union.

The remarkable feature of the new operation is that it proves conclusively that a brain cell may be taught to perform two separate functions. Each nerve communicates with a particular set of brain cells which control its activities. It was supposed that these cells were of a highly specialized character, and could perform only the function allotted to them by nature. The idea that they might be taught to control in addition an entirely opposite, even a different series of actions, was regarded as absurd.

Prof. Robert Kennedy of Glasgow, the well-known surgeon and perhaps the most brilliant worker in this field, has recently made a series of experiments conducted on the fore leg of a dog with a view to throwing further light on this question. He severed all the nerves to the muscles below the animal's elbow and then connected all these muscles to the group of nerves controlling flexion, or bending. The dog was for some time unable to direct or co-ordinate its movements. Gradually, however,

on about the ninety-third day, this power returned; it had been completely regained by the one-hundred and twenty-third day. An experiment with all the muscles connected to the extensor or straightening-out nerves was then tried. Here recovery occurred on the seventy-ninth day.

According to the older conception of nerve activity and control, the dog in the first experiment should have been able to bend but never again to straighten out its foreleg, in the second to straighten out, but never again to bend it. That, on the contrary, full movement was soon regained has upset this theory completely, and has proved that the brain is capable, if given the opportunity, of adapting itself within a short period to almost any changes of nerve distribution. The possible applications of the discovery are very wide.

## Medical Carelessness or Inefficiency.

In the Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. Ralph S. Lavenson of Los Angeles takes physicians to task for their failure to diagnose tuberculosis in its early stages. In but twelve cases out of a total of sixty-six that came under his observation while the patients were undergoing sanatorium treatment, did he find that the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis was made immediately or within a few weeks after the patient first sought a physician. A number of the fifty-four patients whose histories he studied, he says, "visited more than one physician; several of them, in fact, convinced that they were subjects of an early tuberculous infection, in spite of the attempt of physicians to reassure them, visited almost every practitioner in the community in which they lived. I have thus collected the records of the examinations performed as a result of the visits of these fifty-four patients to seventy-two different physicians," and in no instance was a competent diagnosis made. As regards these findings he says:

"The fact that when subjects with symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis presented themselves for medical care, but one physician out of seventy-two performed the three absolutely essential tests before denying the existence of tuberculosis, denotes a deplorable lack of thoroughness in the professional attitude of physicians toward patients presenting themselves with the early symptoms of tuberculosis. Moreover, in 13.8 per cent of the cases, not one of these measures was performed, even though in almost all of the patients the symptoms were sufficient to justify more than a suspicion of the existence of pulmonary tuberculosis, and in all were such as to justify an examination for its possible existence."

"It may be unjust to draw conclusions from eight or nine instances, but in collecting the preceding data I met at least that number, indicating a deplorable lack of what might be called text-book knowledge of the significance of the signs and symptoms of tuberculosis. In several cases frank pulmonary hemorrhages were regarded as of no significance whatever, and the patients were assured that they absolutely did not have tuberculosis. It cannot be said too emphatically that, except in the rarest instances, the expectoration of blood is a definite and unmistakable sign of the existence of pulmonary tuberculosis. The assurance of a physician that the expectoration of several mouthfuls of blood must have come from the nose is very consoling, but it is very seldom based on fact. In several cases the consolidation of almost an entire lung associated with an afternoon temperature of 99.4 to 100 for a period of more than five months was diagnosed as pneumonia. In several instances the significance of a continued afternoon temperature of 99.4 or slightly higher was entirely ignored. In the one instance in which both physical and sputum examinations were made and the temperature was taken, a daily afternoon temperature of 99.2 to 99.4 was observed over a period of many weeks, and in spite of this, neurasthenia was diagnosed. Another common fallacy appears to be for physicians to ignore the existence of closed cases, and flatly to deny the existence of pulmonary tuberculosis when the sputum examination is negative, despite

the very positive nature of other symptoms.

"In this connection, a rather incident was related to me by one illustrating how the significance of diagnostic tests can be misinterpreted. A patient presented himself to a fearing that he had contracted tuberculosis, as some seem to believe. A tired muscle must be rested; a fagged brain must be letups and natural restoration of spent energy.

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[Saturday, May 2, 1914.]

## Truths Simple.

Nature of other signs.

connection, a rather hazy related to me by one person, the significance of which can be misinterpreted. He had contracted tuberculosis, preliminary examination, the patient asked the physician, as some seem to believe. A tired and weak man must be rested; a fagged brain must be quieted; stagnant blood corpuscles, the dry bearings of an engine needing repair, must be made to stir and brighten; brain cells must be overhauled. In compliance with many requests I purpose treating of the benefits to be derived from bathing—benefits when properly taken and the reverse when taken unadvisedly. By the latter I mean that the physical condition should determine the kind of bath indicated; therefore it resolves itself into individual judgment after familiarizing one's self with the pros and cons. I give, here, with, a sufficient variety to meet the various needs.

**A Cold Bath.**

I would especially recommend a cold-water bath daily—the water just as it comes directly from the hydrant, summer and winter. For everyone? No, only for those having sufficient vitality for the needed resistance. How are you to ascertain that fact? By this: If, after taking such a bath, you are obliged to exercise for the purpose of getting warm—or even take a brisk rub-down—the cold-water bath is not for you. There is one way, however, in which almost anyone can take a bath of this nature; viz., run the bathtub ankle-deep with water quite warm. As you stand in this let the cold water run in freely. Take a hand-bath all over the body with the cold water, and by the time you have done this the water in the tub becomes less warm, and by the time the tub has filled you will have had a cold-water bath devoid of any chilly sensation.

**The Mustard Bath.**

No, not a foot-bath, but a full body-bath. Take a tablespoonful of the best ground mustard and mix thoroughly with the water in the filled bathtub. The water will be found to be of a slightly yellow-green color, but wholly free from any stinging or smarting sensation; in fact, it has a soft, velvety feeling, almost like milk, but with a glowing warmth that is appreciated by the most delicate skin. Under its influence sore and stiff joints become limber and elastic, and the whole body experiences a sense of exhilaration that is scarcely credible. The mustard bath is a great favorite with those engaged in arduous sports, and equally so with society ladies, who find in it a refreshing antidote to the fatigue of functions, and a charming way of keeping in that healthy condition so conducive to beauty. The action of the mustard on the entire system is simply marvelous; every blood vessel, nerve, gets the benefit of the peculiar chemical action. The water should be warm. This is my favorite bath after my annual hike up to Mt. Wilson and back.

**The Sun Bath.**

In the glorious sunshine of California there lived a man a few years ago at the age of 120 years, but having the appearance of a man of 70. He attributed his condition to the fact that for nearly seventy years, on his ranch at Santa Rosa, he bared his body, daily, to the sunshine (in cloudy weather the sun shines, also,) for two hours. One of his grandsons—aged 70—grandson, mind you—said that the old gentleman could run a mile in six minutes flat, on a sandy road.

**A Warm Bath.**

A warm-water bath is highly recommended for those who cannot take a cold bath. The effect is soothing, the blood flowing into the relaxed superficial vessels of the skin, and thereby increasing its functions. As heat facilitates the bodily functions, a warm bath will often do more to freshen a fatigued person than longer time in sleep. If the bath be only moderately warm, it acts as a sedative to the nervous system. Those who take the cold bath daily should take a warm bath, with soap, at least once a week, for the sake of greater cleanliness—the cold bath being more stimulating than cleansing.

**A Hot Bath.**

As a rule, a hot-water bath should be avoided, especially by those who are nervous. While it is a powerful stimulant of the nervous and vascular system, it is usually followed with strong reaction. The fibrous ends of the nerves, extending over the surface of the body, are thrown into a state of excitement and, in consequence, nervous leakage follows. Should you, however, insist upon taking a hot-water bath—other than for a remedial purpose—it should be taken just before retiring. If taken during the day it should be followed with a cold shower, plunge or, at least, a hand bath.

**Vaccination.**

Right here I wish to sound a warning note in regard to the over-indulgence of the hot bath. Those who usually indulge—the thin, spare, anemic and neuralgic—are the very ones who should avoid it. They need nutrition, not stimulation.

A young lady, thinking to rest herself from her daily duties, developed quite a passion for hot baths. Every night, just before retiring, she began with the temperature of the water at about 90 degrees, then the hot-water faucet was left open to trickle gently until the temperature ran very high. With her head resting on a folded towel she would lie in the hot water from fifteen minutes to an hour, depending upon the water keeping hot and her book interesting. She contended that no matter how hot the night

she slept, she would wake up refreshed and ready for work the next morning. You must stop, however, upon your brain a rest. The brain is to an end. The brain is to "cool off." It is otherwise, like the iron, entirely and will either through a long course in the health department about the sanatorium for "rest" go to the "scrap heap." The mind is a laxative, but the skin and lungs are power that may easily cause constipation.

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## Smuggling

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE)

balance of the cargo had been appraised, there would be a return to the rendezvous, when the goods would be reshipped, and the voyage continued.

Master John Lawler of Karimoko and Capt. John Bradshaw of the Franklin engaged extensively in transhipment. Lawler's rendezvous was Santa Catalina Island. Bradshaw operated further south. In 1828 he was arrested in San Diego, but he managed to get aboard of his vessel and sail away, his entire company deriding the Mexican flag and the forty cannon shot that pursued.

So large a portion of both native and foreign inhabitants were engaged in contraband trade that detection was well-nigh impossible. Neither traders nor native Californians considered themselves dishonored by their proceedings, but related them rather with pride. At one time all retail trade was prohibited to foreign vessels, in order to protect home trade. The ruling was utterly disregarded, and foreign traders, moreover, became offended. At another time when revolution had wrought change of authority, free coasting trade privileges were extended to foreigners, and tariff reduced 40 per cent. This had no other effect than to reduce revenues. Later all trade was prohibited excepting at Monterey, which had the only customhouse. Again Vallejo attempted to have the port of entry transferred to San Francisco because of the continued, flagrant smuggling. He believed that the evil could be more easily checked from this port, and the government revenues increased, while importation by mule train overland would be increased and the Californians themselves encouraged to become owners of coasting vessels. Vallejo had a private ax to grind, but failed, since his plan found no favor.

In 1838 Carlos Carrillo attempted to browbeat Arribenos by closing the port of Monterey, and opening that of San Diego. The decree, however, had no effect. In the following year James Birne of the Hudson's Bay Company applied for the privilege of hunting otter in California waters and was refused. Capt. John Bancroft did not apply, but operated successfully in defiance of the law, until he was shot down by a member of his own Indian crew.

It had gradually become the custom to accept goods from foreign vessels in payment of duties, to such an extent that coin had become very scarce, and the prices of goods were raised to extravagant figures. Alvarado, in 1839, proposed that one-third of the tax on any import be demanded in coin; and the persons holding customhouse orders on vessels for duties need not accept goods in payment if the prices were excessive. This measure was passed. Vallejo was again urging the Mexican government, this time for a ten-year exemption from duties for cargoes entering port at San Francisco. John Temple of Los Angeles wrote to Larkin: "Business is almost at a complete stand. I have not done half as much as I did last year by this time."

And so measure, after measure was passed, retail trading being again suspended, to be restored in 1840, and two Boston ships paying in an immense duty which greatly relieved the department for the current year.

Alvarado urged complete prohibition of coast trade, not only to prevent smuggling, but to keep out of the country the constantly increasing horde of deserters from foreign vessels, although admitting that this would reduce revenues for a time. It would appear that this very horde—naturalized and married into California families—were the instigators of Alvarado's movement, prompted by private interests.

In October, 1840, a strange vessel made anchor at night near San Pedro, and goods were landed under cover of the dark. Suspicion pointed in a direction indicated by previous experience. The Los Angeles home of Don Abel Stearns was searched, uncovering a valuable store of silks and liquors. These were immediately condemned. The American Don wrote excited letters, sent out an appeal for justice, and in the meantime doctored his invoices. As was usually the case when offenders were "let down easy," records had little to say.

And in December a goodly lot of contraband hides were found in a new search of his warehouse!

In 1843 foreign vessels entering any other California port than that of Monterey were boarded by the customs guard, and hurried to Monterey. And yet these other ports were persistently entered. A supercargo explained with gusto how a \$20,000 cargo had been landed near San Pedro, leaving \$1100

worth to be declared. Of course, the "sweetener" had been used on the guard. It was even implied that the receptor himself had appointed the guard with a view to sharing the graft. The amount of goods upon which no duty was paid would have covered three-fourths of the years of transportation, and the amount on record at Boston ships dealt fairly with the authorities. Laws were not enforced for fear of offending these, and vessels began to wholesale and retail freely up and down the coast, regardless of laws.

Interference with the missions had materially reduced crops, making it exceedingly difficult to obtain cargoes of produce and to collect debts. Another obstacle to the success of legitimate trade was the privilege that had been allowed to whalers of selling goods to pay for the supplies they needed. Not only having no tonnage duties to pay, no long stay to make on the coast, and no extra expenses by reason of their commercial ventures, could they undersell all rivals; but they took advantage of their license to sell secretly an amount of goods greatly exceeding their privileges, both on their own account and in aid of smugglers. This year whalers were deprived of the privilege—always illegal—of selling any goods, for fear of losing the benefits of the Boston trade.

Gov. Micheltorena promulgated decrees. Elaborate plans were laid to circumvent contraband trade. But United States Consul Larkin wrote from Monterey in 1845 that the laws of Mexico were little heeded, and no attention was paid to the Mexican tariff.

By this time an ever-increasing number of retail and wholesale houses were springing up in Los Angeles and the retail trade of the surrounding country was becoming absorbed into this center. These establishments were as ready as the good mission fathers to take advantage of the contraband trade. In 1844-5 Micheltorena established a tax of \$50 a month on all foreign vessels for coasting privileges, thus collecting \$5000. Pio Pico annulled the law when he became Governor. And then commenced a new regime with gringo rule.

How he dealt with the smuggling problem is another story.

## When is the Prime of Life.

[The Living Church:] A Chicago man, a leader in the commercial life of that city, is quoted as saying: "Among the men I hire, nine out of ten are better workers at 45 years of age than are the men of 25 or 30." This man firmly believes that the man of 45 or thereabouts is at the prime of life, physically and mentally. He also holds that men of mature years are more reliable and less apt to become restless after a year or two in a position and to seek new fields. The average young man, he says, is seeking a "soft snap," and is not the sort of employee who will stick by his employer through thick and thin until his services become highly valuable and, in many cases, indispensable. We often hear young men complain of their inability to get settled. That is largely because they do not settle, do not seek to adjust themselves to their work and make the most of their opportunity. Opportunity seldom knocks at our doors. We must knock at the door of opportunity and be prepared to push the door a little if necessary.

## American Radium.

[Science:] Although, until recently, the manufacture of radium has been carried on almost wholly in France and Germany, there appears to be no good reason why our American carnotite should not be treated at home. Carnotite is much more easily treated than pitchblende and the essential features of methods for its chemical treatment are well known, although much of the mechanical detail of operation has been kept secret. As the mechanical requirements, however, are those which any well-grounded chemical engineer should be able to solve, there seems to be no good reason why any of our carnotite ores should be shipped abroad, even at two or three times the present market price of the material.

## An Age of Efficiency.

[Marion (O.) Tribune:] This is an age of efficiency, and in the successful stores, offices, and corporations one sees many things that make for more efficient work on the part of everyone from the big boss down to the janitor.

Nowhere perhaps is efficiency more rigidly demanded than on most of the railroads. An order just issued by the Erie is illustrative of the point. This order forbids the use of rolltop desks by any of the employees—all offices from the president's down and

all those along the system have been equipped with flat-top desks.

This is so the men will not cram pigeonholes full of papers and pile work and papers on their desks, close them up and go home. The man with a flap-top desk will clear it off before leaving, in fact, it's mandatory in this case, and he steps up to his desk the next morning, not having to fuss and fume over a pile of unsorted papers, but ready to dig right in on the day's job. There's nothing left undone from yesterday.

## The Carlyle Cat.

[New York Sun:] There have been published in London recently some letters of Mrs. Thomas Carlyle in which the "Carlyle Cat" figures prominently. It is quite clear that the lady nagged the great man about his fluffy pet, was petulant and ridiculous when he fed it—as men who care for animals invariably do—at the dinner table, and insisted that the carpet in the dining-room in Cheyne Row was being ruined by the practice. She admits that the carpet was old and ugly and not worth having a row with one's husband about; so why, the impartial critic asks half a century later, did she do it?

Mrs. Carlyle was a brilliant talker and still more wonderful letter writer and could, had she possessed the means and a sociable husband, have had a real salon in London. As it was, celebrities sat at her feet and Leigh Hunt's famous poem, "Jennie Kissed Me," is proof that she was not simply a blue stocking, but highly attractive to men. It is a pathetic picture this, evoked out of the past of the Sage of Chelsea and his cat and Mrs. Carlyle's savage phrase, "I wish she were dead."

It ended in the author of "Sartor Resartus" being deprived of the companionship of his cat at dinner, luncheon or tea—all in the interests of the dining-room carpet and of feminine tyranny.

## Extent of Earthquake Shocks.

[Indianapolis News:] One of the most interesting facts in connection with the recent eruption of Sakura Jima, in Japan, is that earthquake shocks were strongly registered in Europe at the time of the shocks which attended the eruption. This is the first time that a volcanic earthquake has been recorded across an entire continent since the horizontal pendulum was adapted for seismographic purposes. Volcanic earthquakes as a rule are decidedly local, indicating that the seat of the disturbance is at a very moderate depth in the earth.

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Use Attig Eczema and Pile Ointment.  
  
Top Notch as good as it looks  
Kindly have your Barber  
Look me up  
Same styles in Congress

Style 3261—Soft Vicel Kid  
soles. Plain toe, low  
heels .....  
Same styles in Congress

Style 3358—Extra fine soft  
hand-sewed soles, plain toe,  
button or lace .....  
Grovers soft and easy Drew  
cloth or kid top, welt or tan  
\$4.00 and \$5.00.

## ASTHMA

## Cured Before You Pay

I want to cure every sufferer of this dreadful disease. I have such confidence in my newly discovered remedy for Asthma I will send a \$1.00 bottle by mail to any sufferer writing for it. When you are completely cured send me the dollar for this bottle. Otherwise a cent. Address D. J. LANE, 253 Lane St., St. Mary, Kan.

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## MILK DIET AND FASTING

Grape and Orange Diets in Season. The home is situated in its own vineyard, near foothills, above fog and dampness of the Coast region, under supervision of competent physician and experienced graduate nurse. No consumptives. Address CASA DE LA VINA, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 228—Pasadena, California. When writing—state your trouble.

## Efficient IRRIGATION



An up-to-date treatise on this all-important subject. Whether you are a present or a prospective irrigator you cannot afford to be without this booklet, which explains in detail the "K-T System"—or 20th Century Method of Irrigation. Write for the Brown Book today—it's free.

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Originators of the Valve System of Irrigation

1230 E. 28th St. Los Angeles, Cal.

## Products

## GOOD LITTLE POEMS.

## Pity.

never saw my lover's face;  
I only know our love was brief,  
was awhile a windy grace,  
passing like an autumn leaf.

wonder why I do not weep;  
I think it strange that I can sing;  
say: "Her love was scarcely deep  
as it has left so slight a sting."

## Los Angeles Hibernia Savings Bank

SECOND FLOOR—HIBERNIAN Corner Spring & Fourth Sts., Los

Margarita Singing Ballads.

her eyes of tranquil wonder;  
her smoothly banded hair;  
and calm her brow and bosom  
ring white in shadow where  
she stands by the valley window  
ring soft to the evening air.

## James P. Burn 525 S. Broadway

Agents and Headquarters  
for Grovers  
Soft and Easy  
Shoes for  
Tender Feet



Style 3261—Soft Vicel Kid  
soles. Plain toe, low  
heels .....  
Same styles in Congress

Style 3358—Extra fine soft  
hand-sewed soles, plain toe,  
button or lace .....  
Grovers soft and easy Drew  
cloth or kid top, welt or tan  
\$4.00 and \$5.00.



Grovers House Shoes in Prince  
hand-sewed soles, plain toe .....

Grovers House Slippers, one  
strap, low heels, soft and easy .....

20 styles in Burns's Fit-Easy  
high or low ..... \$1.50 to \$5.00

Send for Catalog of  
Men's, Women's and Children's

Ye Shore Lotte Man.

comes forth ye Shore Lotte Man

ye Bitte of Sande

ye Stagnant Skeeter Pool

distant from ye Strandre.

a Frame of wooden Junke

ld above ye Lotte,

a Seaside Cottage stands

a Seaside Lotte!

in Patience Waites ye Man,

ives with Joy ye Callers,

ye wooden Pyle and Sande

Twice Two Hundred Dollars!

—[H. E. Fuller, in New York Sun.

## Comparisons.

John cannot even talk;  
you along the garden walk,  
from his look it's plain to see  
he would like to play like me.

He is quite dillikes a worm;  
like to eat them when they squirm,  
orange, no matter how I try,

I can make out to fly.  
I work my very best,  
not build a robin's nest,

Chauncey Peck, in Youth's Com-

11. Mrs. Henry Delaware Flood.

12. In the Realm of Local Society.

13. Out-of-Town Society Notes.

14. The Adventures of Kathryn.

15. Book Reviews: Literature Notes.

PART IV.

Saturday, May 2, 1914.

5% Com-  
Your Savings

very low  
rental of our  
g. daylight  
ing rooms—on  
second floor of  
ly located Hi-  
building—above  
and dust of the  
the time to pay  
compound in-  
terms savings  
of any amount  
\$5000—and  
on additional  
to transact a  
ings and com-  
king business.  
booklet on  
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ing & Fourth Sts., Los Angeles

es P. Burn  
S. Broadway

Agents and  
Headquarters  
for Grovers  
Soft and Easy  
Shoes for  
Tender Feet

The Mitten.

It was frosty, bright, and clear,  
And I was, cozy as a kitten,  
Cuddled at my side, her dear  
Hand held in mine, for fear  
She chill through her mitten.

High bells jingled. I, absurd,  
Bessie's charms was deeply smitten,  
I skimmed onward like a bird,  
I stammered not a word,  
I clasped hand and mitten.

Soft Vichy Kid hand  
in toe, low \$2

the styles in Congress.

Extra fine soft Vichy  
soles, plain toe, \$2

It and easy Dress  
top, welt or turn  
\$2

It's contraband.

I don't know how I was bitten.

you understand,

the fellow got her hand,

I got the mitten.

## Products of the Poets and Humorists.

### GOOD LITTLE POEMS.

Pity.

I never saw my lover's face;  
I only know our love was brief,  
And while a windy grace  
Was passing like an autumn-leaf.

Why do I not weep;  
I think it strange that I can sing;  
Her love was scarcely deep  
When it has left so slight a sting.

I never saw my love, nor knew  
In my heart's most secret place  
How they as angels do  
Who have never seen God's face.

Tinsdale, in Harper's Magazine.

### Marguerite Singing Ballads.

Her eyes of tranquil wonder;  
Her smoothly banded hair;  
Her calm her brow and bosom  
Were white in shadow where

The strands by the valley window  
Were soft to the evening air.

In the tune of sweet Ben Lomond,  
The sweet and timbrel clear.

She falls her wistful cadence,

Her forest and field could hear!

Her rise and tender cadence,

Her song in the dreaming ear.

Not yet: the sands are fleeting;

Not fast, the moments run.

The strains of Allan Water;

Under tears in April sun.)

Endless; and sings The Ballad's Daugh-

ter,

The sole lover of Islington.

In charm, melodious hour!

That valley chimes, forbear!

The rainbow shower of grace-notes,

How light, how fair!

The Lass with the Delicate Air?

—W. N. Cleghorn, in Atlantic.

### The Mitten.

It was frosty, bright, and clear,  
I was, cozy as a kitten,  
Cuddled at my side, her dear  
Hand held in mine, for fear

She chill through her mitten.

High bells jingled. I, absurd,

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\$2

It's contraband.

I don't know how I was bitten.

You understand,

the fellow got her hand,

I got the mitten.

—[Chicago Record.

### We Shore Lotte Man.

He comes forth ye Shore Lotte Man  
He re Bitte of Sande  
He Sagrant Skeeter Pool  
What from ye Strande.

He Frame of wooden Junke  
What above ye Lotte.

He Seaside Cottage stands  
What Seaside Lotte!

He in Patience Waites ye Man,

With Joy ye Callers,

He wooden Pyle and Sande

What Two Hundred Dollars!

—H. E. Fuller, in New York Sun.

### Comparisons.

He cannot even talk;

When he look it's plain to see

He would like to play like me.

He quite dislikes a worm;

He eat them when they squirm.

He no matter how I try,

He make out to fly.

He work my very best,

He build a robin's nest.

Chancery Peck, in Youth's Com-

### Panama Hymn.

We join today the east and west,  
The stormy and the tranquil seas.  
O Father, be the bridal blest!  
The earth is on her knees.

Thou, Thou didst give our hand the might  
To hew the hemisphere in twain  
And level for these waters bright  
The mountain with the main:

In freedom let the great ships go  
On freedom's errand, sea to sea—  
The oceans rise, the hills bend low,  
Servants of liberty.

The nations here shall flash through foam  
And paint their pennons with the sun  
Till every harbor is a home  
And all the flags are one.

We join today the east and west,  
The stormy and the tranquil seas.  
O Father, be the bridal blest!  
Earth waits it on her knees.

—[Wendell Phillips Stafford, in Atlantic.

### HUMOR.

[Judge:] "nick: Did you lay your heart  
at her feet?"

Knack: Yes; and she stubbed her toe  
over it walking away.

[Smart Set:] Sometimes whole stories  
are told in single sentences, scandals pub-  
lished in a word:  
"Wanted, a plain cook."

[Wisconsin Sphinx:] Emily: Have you  
heard the latest?

Joe: No.  
Emily: The student conference has  
passed another tradition.

[London Punch:] Scene: Village con-  
cert: square's turn to sing.  
Official: "Ope you gets on all right, sir.  
It's been fairly good opp' t now."

[Sydney Bulletin:] \*Chief Clerk: If I  
am wanted, I will be in with the manager.  
Latest Acquisition: Yessir. An' if you  
are not wanted, where will yer be?"

[Columbia Jester:] Maude: There goes  
Percy.

Claude: The horrid man! He beats his  
wife up every morning!

Fraud: Yes; he gets up at 6 and she gets  
up at 7.

[Newark News:] Kitty was awfully slow  
learning that new dance."

"Who was her teacher?"

"Jack Handsome."

"Kitty wasn't so slow."

[Louisville Courier-Journal:] "Well, will  
you enlist if we fight Mexico?"

"Oh, I couldn't pass a physical examina-  
tion for army duty. I've ruined my throat  
shouting for war."

[Yonkers Statesman:] Bacon: I see  
searchlights are to be found mounted on  
the observation platforms of some Western  
railroad trains.

Egbert: I suppose that is so passengers  
can see where they're not going.

[Boston Transcript:] Gibbs: I'd rather  
like to know the secret of social success.

Dibbs: My boy, there are many secrets  
of social success, but one of the most impor-  
tant is to be able to pretend you are hav-  
ing a good time when you're not.

[Philadelphia Ledger:] "There goes that  
Mrs. Gadabout. Do you know, I've heard  
that her poor husband is absolutely tied to  
her apron strings."

"Nonsense! I don't believe she's had an  
apron on since they've been married."

[Washington Star:] "There are some oc-  
cupations that a woman can't follow suc-  
cessfully. For instance, you couldn't expect her  
to be a sailor."

"She might," replied the old salt, thought-  
fully: "specially if she was a member of  
the W.C.T.U."

[Houston Post:] "I want three after-

noons off a week and a fine letter of recom-  
mendation, and—"

"But we'll let the letter of recom-  
mendation wait until you leave, I—"

"Nope, I get the letter now. I've tried get-  
tin' them when I leave and I've never been

able to get a good one yet."

[Louisville Courier-Journal:] "Is the cub-  
ist bad doing you any good?"

"Well, I don't have to hire a model any  
more. The clothes-horse answers very  
well."

[Boston Transcript:] Gibbs: His father  
spent a fortune on that boy.

Dibbs: Why, I understand that the boy  
did the spending.

[Liverpool Mercury:] "Get up, get up!  
There's a burglar in the house," whispered

the penniless poet's wife.

"What of it? Let him find out his mis-  
take for himself."

[Puck:] Mrs. McLuberty: Here's some  
pills, Murty, that Mrs. Hogan was after  
sin'din' over fer yez. She says they'll alther  
kill or cure yez.

McLuberty (who is ill:) Begorra, did  
she say which they would do foorst?

[Tit-Bits:] She: Did you enjoy the op-  
era last night, Herr Schwartz?

He: No; I couldn't hear anything.

She: Why not?

He: Two ladies sat in front of me and  
chatted the whole evening about how much  
they loved music.

[Pittsburgh Post:] "Mrs. Alden has five  
children; if there were seven more, how  
many children would Mrs. Alden have?"

Several hands were raised.

"Anna may tell us," said teacher. "How  
many children would she have, Anna?"

"Enough."

[Tit-Bits:] Little Lester, traveling on  
the Continent with his mother, grew tired of  
hearing nothing but French and German,  
etc., spoken. One morning, hearing a rooster's  
cock-a-doodle-doo, he exclaimed:

"Thank goodness! There's something that  
speaks En'ish, anyway."

[Pittsburgh Post:] "How long shall I ar-  
range my house party for?"

"Depends on the results you want."

"What do you mean?"

"If you want 'em all engaged to one an-  
other, make it a week; if you want 'em all  
mortal enemies for life, make it two weeks."

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] The Appli-  
cant: Have you a vacancy in your tango  
classes?

The Dancing Master: How old are you?

"Forty-three."

### Eyes Examined Free

by the head professor of the Southern California  
Eye College for the benefit of students. Glasses  
furnished at a big reduction in price when need-  
ed.

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EYE COLLEGE,**  
321 SOUTH HILL ST., Room 10.  
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from Painful Affil-  
tions of the Feet,  
Broken-down Arches,  
Callouses, Bunions,  
etc?  
Call on us for relief.

There are numerous Arch Supporters put on the  
market to correct flat feet that are made over a  
form, and in some cases answer the purpose. There  
is no ready-made Arch Supporter manufactured in  
this way that will give the desired results in more  
than 10 per cent of the cases. The reason is that  
there are different ligaments in the foot that may  
be affected, and these cause pain in the various  
joints. Our Arch Supporters are made by perfect  
measurements and are guaranteed to relieve every  
case.

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731 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.

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was invented. Many styles for  
home or business. Mantles and  
glassware for all kinds of lamps.  
**Cole-Halstead Light & Sales  
Company.**

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Agents wanted. Write for Catalog.

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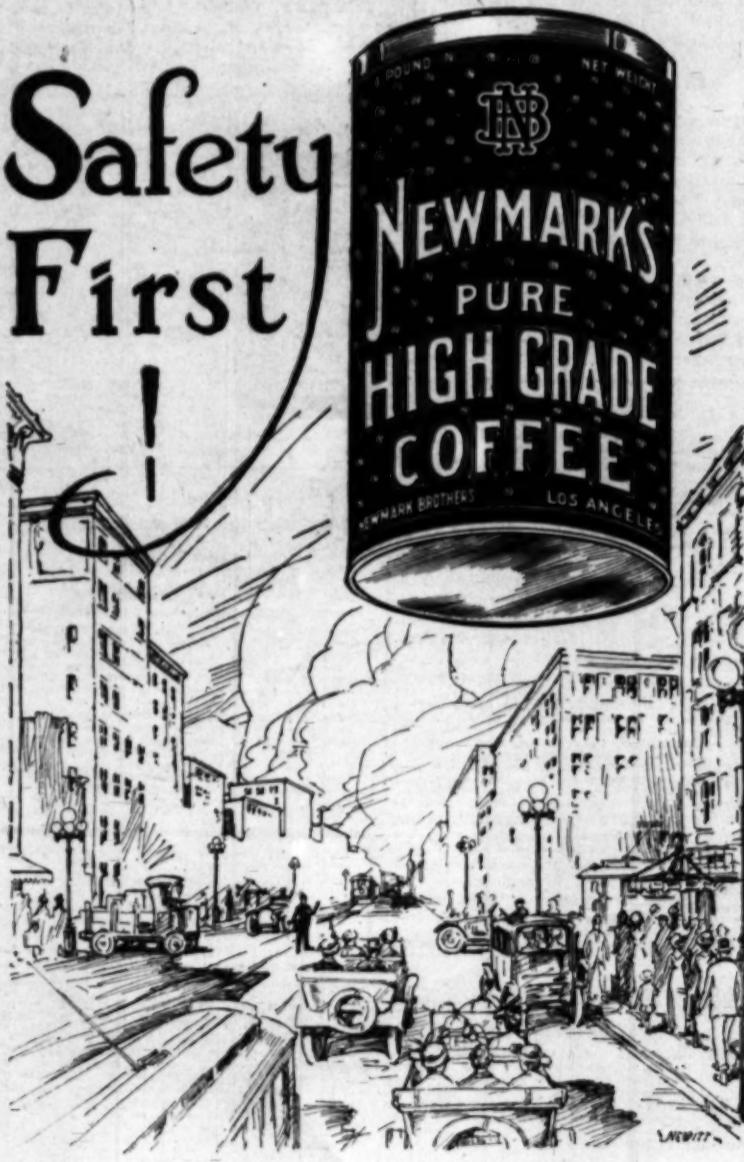
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[432]

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**Holmes Disappearing Bed Exhibit**  
Ground Floor—P. E. Bldg., 618 S. Main

SUNDAY MORNING

## MEXICA

Petroleum.

**EARL GREY  
BUYS OIL.***Prefers the Product  
of California.**Mexican War Forces England  
to Come to Us for Her  
Steady Supply.**Dutch-Shell Interests Re-  
ported to Have Struck a  
Gusher in Egypt.**Serious Breach Is Alleged in  
Ranks of Western Ocean  
Syndicate.*BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND DIRECT WIRE—RE-  
CEIVED INTELLIGENCE

ONDON, May 2.—The object of the purchase of the Union Oil Company of California by the British Union Oil Company is understood to be to get a fixed supply of oil for navy and mercantile steamship purposes from a source not influenced by the revolutionary trou-  
ble of Latin-America.

The company which is headed by Earl Grey, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Lord Pirrie, Sir William Goss Phillips of the Social Mail, will immediately construct a fleet of tank steamers to bring oil through the Panama Canal to England.

The capital of the company is \$80,000, mostly composed of 6 per cent. accumulative preferred shares with further participating

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

## THE WORLD'S NEWS

**IN TODAY**  
SPECIAL, CLASSIFIED AND  
The Foremost Events of Yesterday  
new the Fighting at Vera Cruz. (2) P.  
Ulster. (3) Earl Grey Buys Calif.  
Guards Deliver Weapons to the United  
Navy. (4) Anti-Trust Programme Com-  
Day Celebration.

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- England Buying California Oil.
- Army Takes Charge of Trajans.
- Prepare Army for Invasion.
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- Hero of Many Seas in Want.
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- In the Realm of Local Society.
- Out-of-Town Society Notes.
- The Adventures of Kathryn.
- Book Reviews: Literature.

Club were  
speakers at  
meeting will  
An offic  
was arrest  
tary, a wo  
der and a  
love affair.

A May  
for the be  
mance Soci  
night in the  
door play at

The San  
Users' Co  
boundary is  
be annexed  
acres.

A former  
ed by three  
erry, is a ch  
Bids for a  
through rou  
be opened N

SOUTHERN  
for the Sta  
conven  
formed.

The State  
Federat  
closed at R  
A Santa

Building—

\$1870

round trip May 6-7

434 South Hill Street  
Represented by F. A. T.

22

JOINS CHAIN GANG. Richard Dexter exchanges his freedom for a membership on the chain gang for nine months because he failed to provide for his child. He blames his downfall to drink. By occupation he

and a stenographer accompany Judge Sullivan on his Los Angeles trip. After closing up business here the party will go to San Francisco.